The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 28 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Most Remarkable Sailing Speed on Record.

The Henrietta Arrives in Thirteen Days and Twenty-two Hours.

The Fleetwing and Vesta Only Eight Hours Behind.

Six Men Washed Overboard from the Fleetwing.

Reception of the New American Minister at Paris.

The Emperor Desires Friendly Relations with the United States.

The Turkish Forces Again Defeated in Candia.

Repulse of the French Fleet in Cochin China.

A Political Revolution in Spain Deemed Probable.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

WONDERFUL VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The Henrietta at the Isle of Wight—She Makes the Trip in Thirteen Days and Twenty-two Hours—She Kept the Regular Steamer Track Throughout—Cordial Reception by the Royal Yacht Club.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, Christmas Day.

The yacht *Henrietta* passed the Needles on the westerly end of the island this afternoon, at 5:45, winning the Atlantic yacht race. Neither of her competitors has yet been heard from. The *Henrietta* is now anchored in the Southampton channel, opposite Osborn House. She has made the trip in the unprecedented time of thirteen days and twenty-two hours, mean time. All on board are safe and well. We lost sight of the *Fleetwing* and *Vesta* on the night after we started, and have not seen either of them since. The *Fleetwing* took the course to the north and the *Vesta* the course to the south of that taken by the *Henrietta*. We kept the regular steamer track the whole distance. During the first seven days of the passage we had cold, rough weather, with alternate rain, hail and snow—squally, with wind from the west.

The *Henrietta* was received with cheers on passing the Needles. Capt. BROWNE, the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Club, came on board and offered the hospitality of the Club to the party. A public dinner to the yachtmen is proposed. The Captain of Her Majesty's iron-clad *Hector* has offered the facilities of the Portsmouth dock-yard for repairs, but as none are needed the offer has been respectfully declined.

The Queen is staying at Osborn House for a few days.

Arrival of all the Yachts—The Henrietta is First, the Fleetwing is Second, and the Vesta the Third—The Henrietta Wins by Eight Hours and a Quarter.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday Morning, Dec. 26.

The yacht *Henrietta* arrived at the Needles, off Cowes, at five forty-five (5:45) last evening; the *Fleetwing* arrived at two (2) this morning, and the *Vesta* at three thirty (3:30) this morning.

The Board of Admiralty gave orders that every facility should be rendered the yachts by the officers on duty in the English Channel.

The members of the Royal Yacht Squadron extended a magnificent and cordial reception to the crews of the yachts.

The Remarkable Yacht Voyage—The Henrietta Makes the Whole Trip on a Single Tack—Best Day's Work 280 Miles.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The yacht *Henrietta* made the entire passage on one tack, and without the slightest accident. The greatest day's run was 280 miles, and the least 113, which was during a heavy storm, when she hove to for several hours.

The Fleetwing has a Stormy Voyage—Six Men Washed Overboard—The Vesta Has no Accidents—All Well on All the Vessels—Salutes, Deputations, Invitations, &c.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The *Fleetwing* and *Vesta* arrived early this morning. The former had a rough passage. Six seamen were washed off the bowsprit while furling the jib in a gale.

The *Vesta* reports nothing else of moment on the passage.

All on board both boats are well.

The yachts arrived before Commodore MCVICKER, who is expected to-day.

The Earl of WILTON has sent a congratulatory letter to the yachtmen, upon the successful issue of the venture. The news of the arrival of the yachts was sent at once to the Queen by her special request.

The officers of the Royal Yacht Club fired a salute of eleven guns in honor of the winner. The *Henrietta* maned the yards and dipped her colors in true man-of-war style in acknowledgement of the compliment.

A deputation of the citizens of Cowes have tendered the party a grand banquet, to come off at their convenience. Large crowds of curious spectators are on the shore, and others on the boats, cheering the three boats.

Many visitors have come down from London to witness the scene.

Great interest has been felt in the yacht race in England, and it is being generally discussed among all classes. They are astonished at the quick passage made under such unfavorable weather.

Numerous offers of hospitality are being received from various parties.

The Yacht Race in Paris—Americans Jubilant—Banquet Proposed—The Cherbourg Race.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Americans in Paris are jubilant at the splendid success of the Atlantic yacht race. A banquet to the American yachtmen is proposed by their friends in this city.

The event has given new interest to the Cherbourg regatta.

The Yacht Race and the Press—Dinner by the Royal Yacht Club—Invitation from the Queen—The Men Lost from the Fleetwing.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

All the leading London newspapers have long editorials complimentary to the yachts and their crews, which took part in the great race.

The *Times* contains a special report of the voyage of the *Henrietta*.

ROYAL YACHT CLUB ROOMS, COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE, Thursday, Dec. 27—7:30 P. M.

The members of the New-York Yacht Club now in England are being entertained at dinner by the members of the Royal Yacht Club. The best feeling prevails, and a friendly rivalry is being pleasantly discussed.

The Royal Yacht Club has received from the Queen an invitation to visit Osborn House to-morrow (Friday) with their guests.

On Saturday it is agreed that the yachtsmen will attend a grand banquet given by the officers of the town of Cowes.

The owner of the *Henrietta* declares himself ready to accept a challenge from any yacht on this side of the Atlantic.

The persons washed overboard from the *Fleetwing* on the voyage were sailing Captains NICHOLS and WOODS, and seamen KELLY and NELSON.

The Accident on the Fleetwing—Six Men Lost.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The yachts and their proprietors and friends are meeting with marked attention at Cowes.

Six men were lost from the *Fleetwing* on the eighth day out, while working on the jibboom; wind blowing a gale at the time and it was impossible to save them.

The Royal Yacht Squadron will give a grand banquet to the yachtmen on Friday.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

RECEPTION OF GEN. DIX.

Mr. Bigelow Presents his Successor—Remarks of the Emperor—He Desires the Most Cordial Friendship Between the Two Nations.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

The Emperor NAPOLEON accorded a reception yesterday to Gen. DIX, the newly-accredited Minister of the United States. The Emperor said in reply to the assurances of good-will on the part of the United States that he placed the highest value upon the friendship of that country, and that the ancient souvenirs of cordial feeling, together with the mutual interests depending, were the certain guarantees that the pleasant relations would continue to exist.

Gen. DIX was presented by the retiring Minister, Mr. BIGELOW.

The French Army.

There are exciting rumors of dissensions in the Council of State on the subject of the new army organization.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

The President of the Fenian Military Councils Denounces Stephens as a Humbug and a Rascal.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

A letter of Gen. MILLEN, President of the Fenian Military Council of Ireland, in which he denounces JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R., as a "humbug" and a "rascal," published in the Dublin papers, has created a profound sensation among the populace. It is regarded by some as a stratagem of the British Government to put down the Fenian movement.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Political news unimportant.

SPAIN.

A REVOLUTION THREATENED.

The Queen Unable to Select a Ministry to Please the Progressives.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

A *coup d'etat* in the Spanish Government is said to be imminent. The Queen is unable to select a Ministry which has the confidence either of the Progressives or the Church Party.

TURKEY.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Reported Defeat of the Turks with Serious Loss.

ATHENS, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

A report from Canea, the capital of Candia, by way of Syra, says another battle had taken place between the Turks and the Greek insurgents, in which the former were defeated with heavy loss.

The Invasion of Turkey Said to be Intended.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 27,

A Berlin journal, understood to speak semi-officially, declares that Austria meditates an invasion of Turkey.

The Rumor of Intervention Renewed.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28.

We have a repetition of the rumor that the Christian Powers will intervene in the affairs of the Greek subjects of Turkey.

A Collision Growing Less Likely.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The *Times* of this morning expresses the belief that a collision is daily growing less likely, but adds if the Eastern question should come up England will be disposed to let events take their course without any effort to shape them to her wishes.

PRUSSIA.

Re-establishment of Polish Rights in Prussia.

The same paper contains a proclamation reëstablishing the Province of Poland in its rights under the Prussian Crown.

The Hanoverian Officers Released from Their Oath.

BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 28.

The King of Hanover has finally released the officers of the late Hanoverian army from their oaths of fealty to himself. Many of them will at once take service in the Prussian army.

CHINA.

THE FRENCH WAR IN COREA.

Defeat of the French Fleet—The Vessels Return to Shanghai.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 25—Evening.

A telegram from Hong Kong, *via* Bombay, states that the French fleet in the Corea has been defeated in an engagement at Kingham, Cochin China. The fleet has returned to Shanghai. The amount of loss is not stated.

Reported Defeat of the French Fleet Confirmed.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 26—Evening.

The repulse of the French fleet in the Corea is confirmed. The Cochin-Chinese shore batteries are said to be formidable.

ITALY.

Mazzini Issues a Proclamation.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

MAZZINI, the Italian patriot, has issued an address calling upon the people of Rome to demand a Republican form of Government.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 26—Noon.

Consols are quoted at 90 for money.

American Securities are steady.

United States Five-twenties.....72¾
Illinois Central Shares.....79
Erie Railway Shares.....48¾

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 26—Evening.

The Money Market is unchanged.

Consols close at 90 for Money.

American Securitie are steady, except Illinois Central Shares, which have advanced.

United States Five-Twenties.....72¾
Illinois Central shares.....78¾
Erie shares.....46½

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 27—Noon.

Consols are quoted at 90¾ for money. American Securities are firm.

United States Five-twenties.....72¾
Illinois Central Shares.....78¾
Erie Railway Shares.....46

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28.

Consols are steady. Prices unchanged; 90¾ for money. American Securities better.

United States Five-Twenties.....72¾
Illinois Central Shares.....79¾
Erie Shares.....46

Liverpool Cotton and Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Cotton is steady at 14½d. for Middling. Estimated sales, 18,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 26—Evening.

Cotton rules steady. Sales of Middling Uplands at 14¾d. Sales for the day, 16,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 27—Noon.

Cotton market is firmer, with an advance. Middling Uplands quoted at 15d., with sales estimated at 25,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 28—Noon.

Cotton has fallen off a little, upon the discovery that the stock on hand is 90,000 bales over the estimated quantity. Sales of the week 91,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

General Alarm in Europe—The Fenian Insurrection—The Rebellion in Crete—French Evacuation of Rome and Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1866.

The state of Europe is one of anxious expectancy—of doubt, difficulty and gloomy apprehension, not to say alarm and terror. Is it not much the same all over the civilized world? America may be serene, but there must be no little anxiety in Canada and in Mexico. In Europe there is scarcely a spot which is not the scene of agitation and dread of a near future.

FENIANISM.

The insurrection has not broken out in Ireland, but Christmas is approaching. We have rumors that STEPHENS is here and there. One day he is in London; the next he is reported to be with his staff at Dundalk; and this wonderful staff, we are told, will compel him to land in Ireland and begin the fight. The police have had a hard week of it. They have captured a manufactory of Greek fire in the suburbs of Dublin; but who knows how many more there may be in active operation, filling soda bottles with the elements of arson? Arms have been captured, not only in various parts of Ireland, but at Liverpool and Cardiff. The jails are becoming crowded, and nearly all the square-toed "Yankee braggarts" are either captured or driven out of the country. The capture of Mr. Senator MEANEY in London, and his transportation to Dublin, has hastened the progress of a number of American sympathizers, who were here on their way to Paris; for it seems that any person known or suspected to have been in relations with either branch of the American Fenians can be tried here, if taken, for treason-felony, and sent to penal servitude.

A sympathizing speech or the purchase of a Fenian ball-ticket would be quite sufficient. In Ireland square-toed boots would go a long way toward conviction, the loyal English style being round and rather pointed.

THE ANTICIPATED OUTBREAK.

The Irish news of the week has been a monotony of arrests and discoveries, and there are those who believe that because the noisy and suspected ones are in limbo, there is no longer any danger. Others rely on the distribution of the troops, and the power of the Government to crush at once any attempt at insurrection. This appears to be the fact; but it must be remembered that out of 5,000,000 of Irish people, at least 3,000,000 are disloyal—to the English Government. Allowing one in ten of these fit and ready to fight, and there are 300,000 Irishmen ready to fight for their country. In an emergency, as in the event of the calling out of the Orangemen, this is not too large an estimate. The difficulty is, that there are not probably arms for even 10,000, nor discipline, nor leaders. For all that, with the ghost of a chance, they would make a good fight; but only in the end to be defeated, and to bring down upon themselves and upon Ireland a heavier punishment, probably, than has often fallen upon that often punished country. Wanting the "opportunity" of a war between England and some great Power, I see no hope of the success of an insurrection in Ireland.

Mr. MCSWINEY, late Mayor of Dublin, in a speech at a meeting of the National Association, thus pictures the miseries he apprehends from the anticipated outbreak:

"Heaven help the wives, the sisters, the daughters, the widows and the orphans which the bayonet, the sabre and the gallows will leave helpless, unguarded and undefended. Ninety-Eight, with all its horrors, with all its butchery, and strangling, and pitchcaps, will be child's play compared with the savage atrocities which are in store for unarmed, undisciplined and unaided Ireland. Read the orders of the day, foreshadowed by the English Press, from those persistent enemies of Ireland who announce that Irish disaffection must be stamped out like the cattle plague. Therefore, the men who counsel a helpless people to rush to arms against one of the most formidable Powers on earth, are either lunatics or knaves. If the former, the bedlamites will speedily be brought to their senses. If the latter, what a harvest of blood-money will be reaped by the Nagles and the Warners of this bootless conspiracy. Spies are now amongst the people, seducing our inexperienced young men to their ruin."

Some of the Dublin correspondents of the London Press tell us that the alarm is subsiding. One of them writes:

"The reaction against absurd panic, which set in a few days ago, is still gaining force. The belief that the Fenians never meant a rising is becoming general, and unless some very untoward events occur within the next few days, it may safely be said that we have seen the last of Fenianism. The blatant Yankees, who were such a nuisance a year ago, and of whom we have found a few specimens within the last four weeks, appear to have acquired a wholesome dread of the military power."

A large three-masted iron screw-steamer, with coals, guns, powder and shell on board, has been seized in the Medway, close here by London, on suspicion of being a Fenian privateer; but it is said that she was built for the South American Republic of Colombia.

The proposal to call out the Orangemen to combat the Fenians is warmly denounced in Dublin, and it is believed that such a move would raise the whole south and west—all Catholic Ireland, in fact, against the Government. The Irish also seem to have little hope from the English Liberals. The *Irishman* says no political reform in England has ever benefited Ireland; and of a display of the intermingled national colors in the late Reform procession it says:

"It was, no doubt, a very pretty thing—that combination of colors, the English red, the Scottish blue, and the Irish green. But the unpleasant thing about the matter is that the Irish are green, and always have been. We wish they could get a little sun-burned or bleached with ordinary common sense. How can a people like ours be interested in this Reform question? Think how small the thing is! Had the bill of last session been carried, about a hundred and fifty thousand men would have been added to the constituencies. How would that have affected the constituencies? In no way advantageous to Ireland. The old Tories would have been elected by their tenants, and would have still been bitterly hostile to the rights of the Irish peasants, through their territorial rapacity. The usual Whig and Liberal politicians would have been elected, and they would have been opposed to the rights of the same poor Irish peasants. * * * There is no instance on record of the English people—or the masses, as they call themselves—having given real and honest help to their down-trodden and persecuted Irish brethren. * * * Our good, selfish English brethren will use us for their purposes as long as they can—make us their cat's-paws—and when they are done with us they will fling us aside."

Another writer in the same paper remarks:

"Those whom JAMES STEPHENS moves and those whom JOHN BRIGHT moves are wide asunder as the poles. The British democracy I believe to be a stolid, selfish, prejudiced democracy; it never gave, nor does it now give, a sincere voice of just sympathy for Ireland; it only courts the Irish suffrage to carry its own ends. This make-believe democracy raised no thunder of reclamation against the Satanic cruelties in India, against the wanton bombardment of Kagosima, against the drum-head excesses of Jamaica. It has seen Ireland bound and bleeding at its side for centuries, and only a sneer of indifference has covered its lips; its only outcry is against those 'who have robbed a poor cove of his beer.'"

Irishmen, in fact, look upon this whole reform agitation in England with great contempt. The demonstrations do not compare in numbers and character with those of O'CONNELL. The London procession, the other day, was inferior to that which followed, on a stormier day, the body of MCMANUS to Glasneven, as I, who saw and carefully observed both, can testify. The English and Irish are really two nations bound together, but struggling with the force of a mutual repulsion to get apart, only the divorce courts for such cases is unhappily wanting.

THE EVACUATION OF ROME.

France has pulled down her flag from the Castle of St. Angelo, and the last regiment of the army of occupation, which has so long protected the Holy See, has departed from Rome. The officers went to take leave of the Pope and receive his blessing. Gen. MONTOBELLO assured him that though France withdrew her troops she left her protection at Rome. There are various versions of the reply of the Holy Father. His emotions were strong, and he probably used corresponding expressions. It is said that he alluded to the health, and even to the mental condition of the Emperor. There is no doubt that he said to the officers that they came to Rome with the approbation of France, which they would not have on their return. It is now very positively stated that the Pope will not leave Rome, that the Empress EUGENIE will go there, and that at the outbreak of any disturbance the French troops will return.

LEAVING MEXICO TO ITSELF.

The evacuation of Mexico gives the English Press a coveted opportunity to crow over the man they have so long feared, and who now costs this country an annual expenditure of many millions. It is easy to see the animus of many leading articles. They mean, "We have been bullied, but so have you. We have got to pay the *Alabama* claims, but you are compelled to withdraw from Mexico. We are eating leeks, but you have got a still larger meal to swallow." It is very true that both France and England lower their flags to that of the great Republic across the Atlantic. The French army, and the Government it established, are driven out of Mexico, and the whole expedition is an admitted and disastrous failure. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is believed by many to be a prisoner or under constraint; the Empress CHARLOTTE is apparently dying at Miramar.

MONADNOCK.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

Full Accounts of the Terrible Disasters in the Barnsley and Tunstall Coal Mines—Affecting Incidents.

The English papers contain very full accounts of the disastrous coal mine explosions, of which we have had brief intelligence by the Atlantic Telegraph. We make the following extracts:

The Barnsley Colliery, where the explosion of the 12th inst. occurred, is said to be of greater extent than any other colliery in the South Yorkshire District, and the number of hands employed in connection with it was little short of 450. The ramifications underground extended over a large area, and the most distant points of the colliery were over three miles from each other. The principal part of the works were on what is known as the "dip," down which run a broad roadway, termed the "engine plane," to the extent of nearly a mile, and the workings were continued by levels beyond the end of the "engine plane." Access and ventilation were provided by three shafts, about 285 yards deep, two being down-cast, and within a few feet of each other, and the third being the up-cast, or cupola, about half a mile away. The air passed along the down-cast shafts, circulated through the workings, and its exit at the up-cast was accelerated by large furnaces, which were kept continually burning in order to create a strong draft. The men worked in two relays, termed night and day "shifts," and the coal was drawn in the daytime only.

THE FIRST EXPLOSION.

So far as can be ascertained, it is believed that 324 persons went into the pit at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and they were subsequently followed by at least six more; there is strong reason for believing that the number was over six, and that in round numbers nearly 350 men and boys were in the pit when the accident happened. The first intimation of the occurrence was at 1:20 o'clock in the afternoon, when the people engaged about the pit mouth observed a slight tremulous motion of the earth, followed by a dull, heavy explosion, that could be heard more than a mile off. Dense columns of smoke and dust shot into the air from each of the shafts, and in a few seconds the pit bank was wrapped in a thick black cloud, that hung like a funeral pall over the ill-fated spot. The shock of the explosion startled the people living in the neighborhood, and a rush was made to the pit bank. Frantic women, terrified children, and colliers from adjoining works, eagerly crowded round the place to ascertain the cause and the results; and the anxiety and despair depicted by that motley throng was a scene that no pen can describe. On recovering from the first shock of alarm, the viewers and under-viewers, several of whom had fortunately come to the surface a few minutes before the occurrence, inspected the gear and machinery of the down-cast shafts, and information of the accident was simultaneously forwarded to Mr. T. DYMOND, the managing partner, and to Mr. Superintendent GREENHALGH, of Barnsley, who shortly arrived with a number of policemen. The examination of the surface machinery showed that the explosion had made one of the down-cast shafts entirely unavailable; and the chain or rope belonging to the second was so much injured that in the course of the afternoon it had to be supplied with a new one. As soon as possible a party of men cautiously descended, and at the bottom of the shaft they found about 18 men and boys much affected by the fire-damp, and many of them seriously burned. They were at once sent to the surface, where they were attended by a staff of medical men, and placed at once in carts or on stretchers and taken home. A search was made for others of the living, who it was supposed might be entombed below; and, as it was also important to learn whether the coal had caught fire, Mr. DYMOND and a party of viewers and colliery managers from adjoining works proceeded to make an examination of the pit. They penetrated about 500 or 700 yards, to the bottom of the up-cast shaft, but it could not be discovered that the pit had anywhere fired. The air was loaded with noxious gas to such an extent that one of the party, Mr. WILSON, of Darley Main, was nearly overpowered by it. It was found that an immense amount of damage had been caused to the sides and roofs of the workings, that the air-ways were literally blown to pieces, and that not a living man was to be found in the pit. Of dead they counted many; within a space of 50 yards there were not fewer than 38, and at every few paces the number increased; it was also found that the stables were destroyed, and about 18 or 20 horses killed. Some of the party returned to the surface and called for more volunteers to repair the air-ways and get out the dead. Plenty of willing hands joined heartily in the dangerous task, and in the course of the evening and night more than 100 men were thus employed.

A TOUCHING SIGHT.

One of the most affecting scenes which the persons so engaged came upon was the discovery of more than 20 men, nearly the whole of whom were locked in each other's arms. They had faced death together, and had carried the friendship of life to the very threshold of the grave. Others had evidently been swept away while taking leave of each other, and in the terror and confusion of the moment others had still remembered to appeal to the mercy of their God. Not a few were thus found in the attitude of prayer. A more awful spectacle than that presented to the searchers could scarcely be found, even on a battle-field. Horses, coal-tubs, and in some cases men and lads, were heaped together in one confused mass, and some of the bodies were so much disfigured, more by dirt than mutilation, that their friends could hardly recognize them; some had to be identified by a button, or a shoe, or some part of their tattered garments.

THE BODIES BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE.

By midnight nearly fifty bodies had been brought to the surface, and the dense and increasing throng at the pit bank took a painfully excited interest in the duty of identifying the bodies. At times the bodies were brought up so rapidly that the space reserved for them at the pit mouth was quite crowded, and as relatives and friends claimed the dead they were carted away, covered with blankets, and in many cases followed by weeping women and children. By an early hour in the morning the work of constructing airways was rapidly progressing, and all through the night relays of men were sent down to expedite the duties of the men below.

THE SECOND EXPLOSION.

By 8 o'clock on Thursday morning nearly 800 yards of temporary air-ways had been constructed, and searchers had penetrated into the more distant parts of the mine. One of the levels was discovered to be on fire, but the flames had made trifling progress, and after a little exertion they were extinguished. Soon after 8 o'clock, at least 37 men were in the pit, and some of these, who were in the lower part of the works, observed that the air was being rapidly drawn from them. One or two of the number, who were more experienced miners, guessed the cause, and advised a retreat for fear of another explosion, and the party ran back as fast as possible to the down-cast shaft. They gathered others on the way, and altogether 16 came out of the pit, WILLIAM SUGDEN, one of the under deputy viewers, being among the number. When they reached the surface they reported the danger to another relay of men who were about to descend, but the latter persisted in going, and SUGDEN was induced to accompany them. The party thus made up consisted of seven persons. It is also believed that 21 other searchers were in the pit. As soon as the party just named had arrived at the bottom, it being then about 9 o'clock, another explosion occurred, almost as terrific as that on Wednesday. The shock was felt at many of the neighboring cottages, and it was a painful sight to see the women rush screaming into the road and up the hill to the pit bank to ascertain whether any of the searchers had been killed. At the bank itself the scene was equally appalling; many of the workpeople experienced narrow escapes from the falling *débris* that was shot out of the shaft, and the occurrence greatly damped the energies of all who were employed.

With terrible forebodings of the fate of those who had just gone below, every one about the pit mouth was asked to be still while a lusty collier shouted down the deep chasm to learn whether any of the heroic band could be heard. All readily obeyed the injunction, and there was perfect silence; but no response came from the dark valley of death. It was felt that another list had to be added to the casualties, and the consequences of this second accident most heavily depressed all around. It was determined to send down the chair but this came up again empty, and all doubt as to the fate of the eight and twenty searchers was painfully set at rest.

Notwithstanding the disheartening occurrence that had just happened, another gallant volunteer, named DAWSON, offered his services; he yet had hopes that valuable lives might still be spared. He, however, hesitated to go alone, and while waiting for a companion a third explosion happened, which compelled even the most sanguine to believe that not a living soul remained below. This third explosion occurred a few minutes before 10 o'clock; it was not so severe as the two preceding, but it was sufficient to throw the chair into the head gear over the down-cast shaft, and to leave it fixed there. One of the men, who had left his coat at the bottom of the shaft a few hours before, and who was standing near the pit mouth when this third explosion happened, was astonished to see the sleeves of his neglected garment blown violently into the air, and to find, when the smoke had cleared away, that part of the tattered coat had lodged by the side of the chair in the head-gear. The fears of the viewers now centred on the loss and danger arising from the firing of the coal. The explosion was fortunately not followed by flames or much smoke, as in the accident at Lundhill, in 1857, and it was hoped that if the coal had caught fire the violence of the explosion had so thrown down what remained of the air-passages that the flames would not make much progress. Fearing the repetition of other explosions, the pit bank was cleared at 10 o'clock, and the attempts to get into the pit were not renewed. Mr. C. MORTON, the Government inspector of mines, was on the spot during the day, consulting with a number of mining engineers. It was pretty obvious during the latter part of the day that the pit had caught fire, for the current of air had been turned and was driving a cloud of smoke out of one of the down-cast shafts; the smoke from the cupola was comparatively thin.

REMARKABLE ESCAPES.

Some of the escapes of the miners were, as is usually the case, very remarkable. One man, named BATES, was hewing coal in some of the works about a mile and a half from the shafts. He became aware of the explosion by a sudden rush of air, which threw him down and rendered him insensible. On recovering himself he felt that he was being enwrapped in the suffocating choke-damp, and, with a desperate effort, he struggled toward the shafts. The roads were so blown down that he could hardly find his way, and, after climbing over heaps of *débris*, he at last fell helpless, and gave himself up for lost. Some friendly hand, he does not know whose, raised him, and once more he staggered on toward the shaft, where he at last arrived, and was safely taken to the surface. Another man, named TASKER, the fireman at the bottom of the up-cast shaft, was busily engaged at his duties when the accident happened; the explosion fell upon his ear like two loud peals of thunder, and a perfect hurricane swept past him up the shaft. He was knocked down senseless, and one of the exploring parties afterward found him grasping in his arms the body of a dead cat. Others of the eighteen who were brought to the surface alive experienced singularly narrow escapes from falling *débris* and after-damp. To avoid the latter many fell on their faces, stuffed their clothing in their mouths, and crawled along the level. One incident we heard, but which requires confirmation, is, that a man living in Barnsley, taken out of the pit as dead, and entered as such in the police list, was seen to breathe as he was being conveyed home in a cart, and that he ultimately recovered.

ONE OF THE EXPLORERS RESCUED ALIVE.

On Thursday evening, from 10 to 11 o'clock, one of the shafts used for drawing coal took fire, and at 11 the flames reached out of the pit mouth. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the crowds around the pit were removed off the premises, as another explosion was feared. The fire extended to such fearful dimensions that it was considered necessary to send for the fire brigade from Barnsley. Their services were, however, not required, as the flames abated shortly after their arrival. While the firemen were about the pit bank they thought they could hear some one in the bottom. They communicated their surmise to those in charge of the works, who also listened and heard for themselves that something having life was yet in the fatal mine. The excitement was intense. The whole of the consulting engineers having left the works, and being at the King's Head Hotel, Barnsley, a messenger was dispatched, and at about 5 o'clock this morning they arrived, and being satisfied that some one was alive, they let down a bottle of brandy, which was received at the bottom. Active steps were at once taken to devise means to get out the man. A pulley was placed between two pieces of wood, and by means of a rope two men entered a tub and went down the shaft. While they were being let down, the signal at the top knocked, and on being lowered a little further down they heard a voice, which they afterward found to be that of one of the explorers who descended the mine on Thursday morning. His name is SAMUEL BROWN, residing in Barnsley. BROWN was at once placed in the trunk, and a signal for going on was given. The excitement was great, and as the three occupants of the trunk neared the bank all eyes were directed to the man, who was conveyed to a fire, and restoratives were given him. He was perfectly conscious, and able to speak distinctly. He states that he was aware of the first explosion, but that after the blast had gone he was not conscious for some time; that he afterward revived, and wandered about the north incline for a long distance, falling over the mangled corpses of those who had been slain by the blast. At last he found his way to the pit mouth, and pulled the signal. He is of opinion that there is no other living thing in the pit. During the time he was down he never heard any one moan or make any other indication of life. He is unable to explain how it was he was not numbered with the victims.

In regard to the cause of this terrible explosion the Sheffield *Independent* says:

"It seems that there have for some time been complaints of the heat of the atmosphere from the long distance the air had to travel through the workings. Hitherto the engine plane has been the main passage for ventilating purposes to the dip levels, but the drawing up and letting down of corves occasionally interfered with the regularity of the current. Mr. DYMOND, the managing partner, therefore determined a short time ago to make a new and more direct ventilating passage from near the downcast shaft into the "dip" levels. Six men were employed in making this passage, two working at a time in shifts of eight hours. Mr. DYMOND was anxious to have the drift completed, and offered a premium for its completion on Wednesday. Blasting by powder was resorted to from the first as a means of expediting the work, and on Wednesday morning WILLIAM WILSON, who was on duty as one of the fire triers, learned that a long drill was being used with a view to an unusually powful blast. The drift was approaching completion, and this strong blast was expected to drive it through. As he was going about his work in the pit, it occurred to him that there was danger in this heavy blasting, and he hastened back to the drift to stop it. The two men at work in the drift at the time were RICHARD HUNT and JOHN CLAYTON; and strictly it was their duty to wait for WILSON to fire the blast. When WILSON reached the end of the drift, which was 60 yards long, he learned that JOHN ROBSON, another deputy, had taken upon himself to let off the blast, and had in fact just lighted the fuse. Stopping the blast was, therefore, impossible; WILSON had reached the place a moment too late, and there was nothing for it but to wait the effect. For this purpose he, HUNT and CLAYTON stood in a sheltered place near, and were joined by ROBSON. WILSON states that the powder exploded with a terrific report, sending a large volume of flame along the workings. So far as he could perceive, the explosion of the powder and of the gas were simultaneous; though he thinks it possible that there was the lapse of a moment between them. This seems to leave no doubt that the explosion resulted from the blast. It is admitted that the drift had been free from gas from the first. The blast completed the drift by forcing out the thick wall into which the powder was inserted, and the supposition is that it reached an accumulation of gas somewhere in the workings in that immediate neighborhood. Be this as it may, there can hardly be a doubt that the flame of the powder exploded the gas. HUNT and CLAYTON were killed on the spot. WILSON was dreadfully burned and left helpless and insensible, and ROBSON suffered almost as much. WILSON remained in the pit two hours after the explosion, and would have perished but that he was found and sent to the surface by the first exploring party. ROBSON, though stunned and insensible, was just able to scramble to the bottom of the pit, and he also was rescued. WILSON and ROBSON are both still alive, and, though badly burned, are at present in a fair way for recovery. Such was, we believe, the cause of the explosion. Mr. DYMOND was making a drift to improve the ventilation of the mine, and the catastrophe he was thereby endeavoring the more effectually to provide against was produced by the very haste with which it was attempted to make the pit more safe."

The scene of the accident was visited on Friday by thousands of persons from Barnsley and the neighboring villages, but the presence of a large police force kept the crowd out of danger. In the little hamlet of Hoyle Mill the hand of death has spared few houses, and more than one family has to mourn the loss of every bread-winner. So far as we could ascertain eighteen were got out alive. One of these expired shortly after reaching the surface; and in the course of the night and next day eleven or twelve of the other seventeen also died. It is believed that up to the occurrence of the second explosion 76 bodies had been recovered. The numbers will thus be, at the lowest estimate, 330 in the pit when the accident happened; 18 rescued alive, of whom 12 have since died; and 28 volunteers killed, making a total of 352 killed.

THE EXPLOSION NEAR TUNSTALL.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 13th inst., an explosion of fire-damp occurred at the Talk-o'-th-Hill Colliery, near Tunstall, by which, as far as could be ascertained, nearly 100 lives were lost. The colliery is situated in the parish of Talke, about a mile from the Hardcastle Station; it belongs to the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company, Limited, and has been worked about eighteen months. The coal which it produces is known as Banbury coal. From the mouth of the shafts—two in number—to the bottom of the pit is a depth of 350 yards, and the workings extend about 500 yards in various directions. The number of men and boys employed was about 150. These poor fellows descended the pit at 5 o'clock in the morning, and engaged in their hazardous occupation till 11 o'clock. About that hour a smothered report was heard by those standing on the bank, flames rushed furiously from the mouth of the pit, and an instant afterward the surface of the country for a great extent on all sides was covered with thick soot. The shock caused by the explosion was felt at the distance of half a mile. Quickly the colliery was thronged with anxious relatives. Mr. G. JOHNSON, the Company's manager, got the pit bank cleared as soon as possible, and the cages were lowered into the mine. In a short time about fifty terrified men and lads were brought to the surface by way of No. 2 Shaft. The efforts at No. 1 shaft were not so successful, several men who were raised at that point being burned more or less severely. The needs of the injured men were promptly met by Messrs. BARNES, BRUCE and GREATOREX, surgeons, who, together with the incumbent of Talke, Rev. M. W. MCHUTCHIN, were quickly on the scene of the catastrophe. Throughout the afternoon the search was continued, and as, from the suffocating atmosphere within the pit, frequent relays of assistants were necessary, the services of those who had escaped were called into requisition. They bravely descended the depth from which they had so narrowly escaped with their lives, searched for their mates, and, placing those they found in the cage, were with them drawn up No. 1 shaft to the surface. The exploration rendered the searchers almost unconscious, and as each one came to the surface every means were taken to revive him. Some of them remained for a long time half insensible, while others, on whom brandy and chloroform had a more salutary effect, soon came round, and were ready for another descent. The bodies brought up from time to time were examined by the surgeons, and were, with few exceptions, pronounced dead. The fatal word was sadly heard by the men at the pit bank. At this time the women and children had been prohibited from approaching the shaft, and thus many painful demonstrations were prevented. Additional melancholy was given to the scene at the pit mouth by the shadows cast upon the grimy faces of the deceased by the lurid glare of the fires which had been kindled to assist identification. The latter result was attained in a very few instances, smoke and disfiguration rendered it difficult. Once a looker-on ventured to guess that "it was Dick So-and-so," while another asserted that it was "him as worked with JACK KNOWLES." In pairs the bodies of the unfortunate men were placed in carts and conveyed to the Swan Inn. Along the road many women anxiously asked about their husbands and sons, but seldom could their questions be answered. One poor woman pushed forward to a cabin near the pit, and plaintively put the doubting question that she "reckoned they'd heard nowt o' Jim yet?"

FRANCE.

The New Army Scheme—Plan of the Imperial Commission on Military Reorganization.

From the Paris Moniteur, Dec. 12.

The Commission presided over by the Emperor has just terminated its labors. The plan for reorganizing the army is about to be laid before the Council of State. Although several secondary points are not yet definitively settled, we believe it useful, in order to respond to the legitimate impatience of the public, to make known the principal bases. It is founded on this consideration, that France, in order to preserve her rank in Europe, ought to be able to place on foot an army of 800,000 men. In that number are comprised the recruits drilled in the depots, the auxiliary corps, such as gendarmery, hospital attendants, army workmen, military wagon train, and lastly the ineffectives, such as the men under arrest for trial, and those in hospital, &c. An obvious necessity is, that to these 800,000 men must be added a military force charged to protect order in the interior, and to defend the coasts and fortified places while the army is at the frontiers. The problem to solve was of a most complicated character. The question, in fact, was, while preserving a military organization which has stood the test of experience, to determine the means, under grave circumstances, of augmenting our effective force by trained men, without, however, burdening the finances of the State, or imposing too heavy a charge on the population. At the same time, while proclaiming as a principle of equality and justice, the obligation of each to defend the country in case of war, it was important not to give a sudden shock to established habits, and not to divert, in times of peace, the vocation of young men destined for liberal careers. The project adopted by the high commission satisfies different obligations. It classifies the military forces of France in three categories—1st, the Active Army; 2d, the Reserve; and 3d, the National Guard Mobile. The length of service in the army and in the reserve is fixed at six years. Soldiers when entirely liberated count three years in the National Guard Mobile.

1. The active army is composed of men who engage and reëngage voluntarily, as also of those called out by the annual law for the contingent.

2. The reserve is formed of all the young men whom the drawing by lot has not taken to form part of the annual contingent. It is divided into two equal portions, determined by the numbers at the drawing. The first, termed "reserve of the first ban," remains at the disposal of the Minister of War, even in time of peace, to reinforce, in case of need, the strength of the regiments; and the second, called "reserve of the second ban," on the contrary, cannot be called out except in time of war, and by decree of the Emperor, as is the practice at present for the maritime conscription. These two reserves are exercised in turns in the army depots during a space of time more or less extended. Marriage is permitted in the reserve as soon as the fourth year of service is completed. The division of the reserve into two equal portions is of immense interest for our military constitution. It allows use to be made of the first ban as an obligatory supplement to the active army, a measure eminently useful, and even indispensable. In fact, whether the intention was to send regiments to Africa, or to establish a camp of instruction, or to undertake any expedition whatever, how, in default of this supplementary force, could these urgent necessities be provided for? It would be necessary to allow the regiments to leave with an insufficient strength, or to fill the vacancies with recruits from the depots, or to take matured soldiers from other regiments, which would destroy the *esprit de corps* and disorganize the entire army. On the contrary, the reserve of the first ban being granted, a certain number of soldiers who have already served would, under the circumstances enumerated, be recalled and incorporated in the regiments intended to enter on the campaign. That could be done without difficulty, without there being any need to convoke the reserve of the second ban—a grave measure which ought not to be taken except in the case of a great war. To render less irksome the military instruction of the young men called to be drilled in the depots, permission will be given that all those who have been able to learn at home to handle their pieces and fire at a mark—who, in a word, understand the business of a soldier, shall be dispensed, after an examination, with attending the annual practice. They will only be called out for the general musters.

3. The National Guard Mobile, formed of the soldiers of the active army, of those of the reserve whose leave of absence is expired, and of those exempt from service, will be very rarely called out. It will be summoned only in virtue of a special bill, and, in the absence of the legislative body, by an Imperial decree, which will be converted into a law in the following session. The National Guard Mobile will cost the State but little, because it will be composed, for a great part, of men perfectly drilled, clothed and equipped. Some well-selected *cadres* will suffice to form a compact and disciplined corps. The duty in ordinary times will be almost nil, for it will comprehend in a great degree only old soldiers who have no more need of a laborious apprenticeship, and who in time of peace will be relieved of any irksome obligation. From that time the soldiers of the National Guard Mobile will be able to consider themselves in peace time as exempt from the burden of the conscription. Marriage is authorized at any period whatever of the service.

Such is the general plan of the bill. In supposing that out of 326,000 Frenchmen who every year attain the age of 20, 160,000 of the most able-bodied are taken, there will be 80,000 for the active army and as many for the reserve. Deduction being made of legal exemptions, casualties, and losses of all kinds, each class at the end of six years will give the following results:

	Soldiers.
Active army	417,483
Reserve of first ban	212,373
Reserve of second ban	212,373
National Guard Mobile	389,986
Total	1,232,215

After having explained the general economy of the plan, there remains for us to make known the important dispositions which complete it. They relate to substitution and exoneration. The substitution of a number is authorised among young men of the same canton and of the same contingent, in conformity with the law of March 21, 1832. The exoneration is maintained, but the number that may be procured every year by young men comprised in the contingent will not exceed the totality of the reënlistments, and of enlistments after liberation, of the preceding year. This number is distributed by canton, by a decree of the Minister of War, in proportion to that of the young men comprised in the contingent. The exonerations are declared according to the order of the numbers drawn, beginning with the last. After the fixed amount of the exonerations has been reached, the young men who had demanded that privilege are authorized to make an exchange with a man of the reserve or of the National Guard Mobile, provided the substitute is a bachelor or a widower, without children, and certified to be fit for service. The persons exonerated will enter the National Guard Mobile, and clothe themselves at their own cost. At the present time the number of the exonerated not being limited, a day may arrive when the dotation fund shall have a large stock of money and the country not enough of soldiers. The new system remedies that inconvenience, without, however, forcing all young men into active service, inasmuch as substitution is permitted in the three categories which compose our military forces. Thus, as has been said, a man whom chance has placed in the active army may make an exchange with one belonging to the reserve; in the same way this latter may change with one of the National Guard Mobile; and, as many soldiers belonging to this body will have already served, the effect of the substitution will be to introduce into the ranks of the reserve a great number of trained men. In short, although the law obliges every able-bodied citizen of 20 years to serve in the reserve, he will easily be able to avoid it if he finds a substitute in the National Guard Mobile, and yet the State will lose nothing by it. Let us compare that system with the present one. The class furnishes 160,000 able-bodied young men of 20 years. Of that number the contingent voted every year is 100,000 men; the 60,000 remaining are exempt from all military obligation. As to the duration of service, it is seven years, and marriage is prohibited during that period. The burden of the conscription weighs on only one portion of the population, and the number of soldiers whom France ought to furnish in time of war is not sufficient. The new plan brings the entire class to coöperate in the military service; it gives to France a considerable force, and yet it confines itself to augmenting the reserve by 200,000 men. This project favors, instead of hindering, the increase of the population. Indeed, at present, the men belonging to the reserve, to the number of 225,000, cannot marry before the age of 27, without individual permission from the Minister of War. In the new arrangement the reserve, it is true, is raised to 425,000 men, but they have the right to marry at 24. Now, supposing that in general men belonging to the rural class do not marry until 22, we have, under the military regulations, for the 225,000 men of the reserve, who cannot contract marriage until 27 years 5 x 225,000=1,250 years of celibacy; while for the 425,000 men able to marry at 24, we have only 850,000 years of single life; the gain is therefore 275,000 years. But the combination proposed is in reality still more favorable, for 24 years is the real average age at which young men marry, and if we start from that datum, the new combination, in comparison with the present, diminishes the period of celibacy by three years for the 225,000 men of the existing reserve, which thus presents a gain of 675,000 years of marriage.

To sum up, the new plan of organization is not an accidental law, variable according to circumstances and the mobility of public opinion. It is an institution which fixes the national forces in a permanent manner; it diminishes by a year the period of service; it facilitates marriages; it preserves to the army its present excellent organization; it gives to France 1,200,000 trained soldiers, and only slightly augments the charges of the budget; it disciplines the whole nation by organizing it, much more with a view to defence than with a purpose of aggression, and renders it capable of defying any invasion; it elevates the military spirit without injury to the liberal vocations; and, finally, it consecrates that great principle of equality, that all owe service to the State in time of war, and no longer abandons to a single portion of the people the sacred duty of defending the country.

FRANCE AND ROME.

France Well Rid of a Burden.

From the Paris Pays, Dec. 13.

We are at length arrived at the end of this long occupation, which has been onerous to our treasury, and frequently irksome to our soldiers, condemned to hunt down bandits or disperse mobs; which has excited the incessant murmurings of Italy, and, on different occasions the distrust of all Europe; which has, lastly, more than once furnished a pretext for complaints and reclamations even for those whose interests we were serving. We shall forget both our sacrifices and our miscalculations, and if our thoughts revert to what we have done, it is not in the way of regret, as France only did her duty, but to wish with all her souls that Rome may not show herself ungrateful, and that our services and counsels may not have been lavished on her during seventeen years altogether in vain.

Why France Abandons the Protectorate.

From the Opinion Nationale, Dec. 13.

For seventeen years France has mounted guard round the Vatican to protect the temporal power of the Holy See; but she cannot undertake that task in perpetuity; no one has the right to exact from that intelligent nation, active and devoted among all others to the cause of progress, *that she should make herself forever the protectress of a decrepit Power*, destined in its turn to disappear under the great current which carries away, each at its appointed time, the institutions that have outlived their time. To continue to sustain the temporal domination of the Holy See would be *to place herself as an obstruction before the great flood of modern ideas; and France, thanks to Providence, has a higher mission in the world to fulfill.* She has therefore abandoned to itself the mundane power of the Papacy, and the final trial for the Sovereign who reigns on the banks of the Tiber has commenced. As to the Pope, he whom the Catholics revere as the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth, *he is neither attacked, persecuted nor menaced.* Does he wish to remain at Rome? Nothing opposes that desire, and in adopting that resolution he would gratify the longings of the Italians. Would his stay in the Eternal City lose all its attraction for him should he reside there under the Tiara without the Crown? Spain stretches out her arms to him; England offers him an inviolable asylum at Malta; every Catholic country would be happy to receive him, and from whatever point of Europe he raised his voice he would lose nothing of his authority or prestige. *We cannot therefore feel moved by these dolorous cries which prevail around us.* This is not the spirit of the Primitive Church, speaking by the mouth of new Jeremys nor is it that of the new divines who founded that institution by the ascendancy of their faith and genius; this is the spirit of the Great Babylon, which has never been able to detach itself from the riches of this world, and has never used them but to provoke schisms and heresies, which have detached from the chair of St. Peter half of the Christians who are distributed over the face of the globe—180 out of 360 millions.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

I heard the bells on Christmas day
Their old, familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Till, ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolved from night to day,
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

Then from each black, accursed mouth
The cannon thundered in the South,
And with the sound
The carols drowned
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

It was as if an earthquake rent
The hearthstones of the continent,
And made forlorn
The households born
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And in despair I bowed my head,
"There is no peace on earth," I said.
"For hate is strong
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:
"God is not dead; nor doth he sleep!
The Wrong shall fail,
The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men!"

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

EVENTFUL LIFE OF A FAMOUS FRENCH BEAUTY.

From the Pall Mall (London) Gazette.

Under the title of "Notre Dame De Thermidor," M. ARSENE HOUSSAYE has favored us with a new biography of the famous Republican beauty, THERESA CABARRUS, successively, or rather cotemporaneously, Madame DE FONTENAY, Madame TALLIEN, and Princess DE CHIMAY. It is gossiping, and would be entertaining enough were it not for over-indulgence in the two great temptations of French *littérateurs*—that of fine, epigrammatic writing, and that of inventing new theories about the Revolution.

To paint Mme. TALLIEN, (he says,) a historian of the realistic school would probably content himself with the description of her person which stands on the register of the prison of La Force at Paris, (1873,)—"THERESA CABARRUS, femme Fontenay. Aged 20. Born at Madrid. No occupation; lives at Versailles. Height, 4 feet 11 inches, (5 feet 3 inches English.) Hair, brown; eyebrows, brown; forehead, ordinary; eyes, brown; nose, middling; mouth, little; chin, round." Such is the official portrait of one of the loveliest women of her day. Add the extraordinary charm of those deep brown Spanish eyes, the thousand graces of the expressive mouth, and the delicacy even of the ordinary nose—which was, however, from its want of classical outline, the weak point in her catalogue of features, and as such continually handled by her detractors—and we may form some faint idea of her who reigned for a short bright season as the Parisian Queen of Delights.

She was a gipsy beauty—Bohemian in all her instincts, as well as in countenance—the daughter of a Spanish financial adventurer, with the title of Count, by a runaway match with a French dancer. Brought to Paris at 16, she was forthwith married to the Marquis DE FONTENAY, a rich, elderly ex-councilor of Parliament, and a mere heartless *roué* of the old *régime*. She was, of course, admired and courted and made a fool of, like other unhappy children in her circumstances. At the Hotel Fontenay in Paris, at their country seat at Fontenay-aux-Roses (charming name,) she reigned over a circle of admirers. Half the world were in love with her; among the rest all the three brothers LAMETH, celebrities in fashion and politics. One of these had for his private secretary JEAN-LAMBERT TALLIEN, the son of a porter, able, handsome and daring, only four years older than herself, and already deep in revolutionary projects. Whether she ever cast a glance of compassion on so humble a worshipper we know not; but he was soon inspired with a "belle passion" for her—the very "lion in love" of the popular modern comedy.

Events now rolled by with bewildering rapidity. Before THERESA had been four years married TALLIEN has risen to the top of his fortunes, had dipped his hands deep in the massacres of September, 1792, and was sent to Bordeaux on a proconsular mission to extirpate the Girondist faction there. M. DE FONTENAY meanwhile paid his court to the Revolution and its leaders as long as he could; when this seemed no longer practicable, he ran away. He and his THERESA started for Spain to join her father, the Count DE CABARRUS, whose fortunes were just now in the ascendant. They stopped at Bordeaux; why, does not appear: *il y a du louche*, as a French critic might say, just in this part of the story. As THERESA herself loved to tell the tale in her later years, she found in the port an English skipper, who had engaged to carry off a number of persons of the higher class in danger of the guillotine. But they were to pay a certain sum for passage, and as they could not quite make it up, the Captain threatened to start without them. Mme. DE FONTENAY supplied the deficiency and they escaped. She got in return from the Captain a list of his passengers. This unlucky list fell into the hands of the revolutionary agents. She and her husband were seized and imprisoned apart. She, poor thing, was lodged in a dungeon where the straw was rotting in water, and the rats came at night and nibbled her toes. Only a few years afterward, when she was the leader of fantastic fashion at Paris, she thought proper to complete her classical costume by exhibiting her naked feet ornamented with rings, in antique sandals, a mode which a distinguished lady is said lately to have renewed at the Tuileries. Her courtiers were bending to admire beauties so rarely displayed in polished society. "If you look close," she said, "you will see the marks left by the rats' teeth at Bordeaux."

In this extremity, whether she first thought of the handsome ex-secretary of DE LAMETH, or he of her, does not distinctly appear. But she soon prevailed on TALLIEN to effect her release. The first use she made of her freedom was to get her husband liberated also. The Marquis instantly made off for Spain as hard as he could, which simple operation is called by her biographers their "divorce;" whether any further ceremony of the kind was ever carried out under the benignant indulgence of revolutionary law does not appear. This little affair over, she took her place, brilliant in youth and vivacity, at the side of Representative TALLIEN.

She was full of accomplishments; talked French, Italian and Spanish almost equally ill, says one of her detractors; played, sang, painted and recited. Her boudoir at Bordeaux is thus described, says M. HOUSSAYE, by a memoir writer of the time:

> "A piano half open, music on the stand; a guitar on a sofa; a harp in a corner; further off a chevalet with a small picture, a box of oil colors, pencils on a stool, an ivory pallet, a table covered with drawings, and an unfinished miniature; an open secretaire full of papers, memorials and petitions in abundance; a shelf of books out of order, as if much in use; and an embroidery frame with a piece of satin on it."

The Duchess D'ABRANTES has a story—to be received for what her authority is worth—that she one day preached a sermon at a church in Bordeaux "in amazon dress, dark blue coat, red velvet collar, yellow buttons, hair *à la Titus*." Her enemies said that vanity made her try to show off in every line, and that she was *médiocre* in all. It must be admitted that, with plenty of cleverness in the ordinary sense, neither the anecdotes respecting her nor her letters seem to exhibit any real talent or originality.

She dipped, at Bordeaux, in other odd experiments beside that of preaching; among others a joint-stock speculation in saltpetre, a favorite project of those fighting days. But she busied herself also in occupations of another class, which have kept her name in good odor to this day when the memory of many a folly has passed away. She devoted all her ingenuity and all her power over TALLIEN to the purpose of mitigating the severity of him and his colleagues. Her exploits in this way may have been exaggerated in popular narratives; but there seems little doubt that many a family in Bordeaux had to thank her for the preservation of some precious life, and that her heart, then and always, was thoroughly engaged in the cause of mercy. She is to be ranked with those wanderers in the wilderness of this world who "have loved much."

She went to Paris from Bordeaux, and established herself as Citoyenne FONTENAI partly at Versailles, partly at Rue de la Perle; saw much society, but maintained her intimacy with TALLIEN. At what time they were married is not clear. The marriage was not acknowledged until 1794. As beseemed the ally of TALLIEN, she affected the extreme of revolutionary philosophy. In 1793 she addressed a fantastic epistle to the Convention, pr[illegible] the establishment of a corps of ho[illegible], herself to be in the number, in [illegible] quaintly says of herself: "Elle [illegible] de vingt ans; elle est mère, elle n'est plus épouse." The scheme was favorably received, but nothing came of it, for in a few weeks THERESA was once more the inmate of a prison, and her charming head in the greatest possible danger of parting company with her shoulders.

It was ROBESPIERRE who sent her there, in his enmity to TALLIEN. The "incorruptible" may have been maligned in some cases, but not as to this. What caused in him so peculiar an *acharnement* against the poor little beauty remains obscure, but of the fact there is no doubt. The legality of the warrant for her arrest was afterward disputed on the ground that it had one signature only, where the law required two, and that was "ROBESPIERRE." That signature, in the strange whirligig of the time, made her "Queen of France for fourteen months," as one of her biographers expresses it, and consigned him to a horrible death. She was imprisoned at the Force, afterward at the Carmes, with JOSEPHINE BEAUHARNAIS. She was fond of relating one little incident of the crisis. The open cart in which she and her fellow-prisoners were taken from one prison to the other met with the "tombereau" full of victims for that morning's execution, and both were for a second hitched together. The inmates of the two vehicles were close to each other. A beautiful young girl—one of the nameless condemned—was thus brought opposite Mme. DE FONTENAY. She had a rosebud in her mouth; her hands were tied behind her. She blew the little token to THERESA, who picked it up and kept it; and each went her way. She lost no time in communicating with her lover, and is said to have sent him a poignard, such as Spanish women make a plaything of, to warn him that it was time for action. She is also commonly reported to have addressed the following letter to him:

> FROM LA FORCE, 7th Thermidor.
>
> The Administrateur de Police has been here. He tells me that I shall be sent to-morrow before the tribunal; that is to say, to the scaffold. This does not resemble my dream of last night. My dream was that ROBESPIERRE was dead, and all the prisons thrown open. But, thanks to your distinguished cowardice, there will soon be no one in France able to realize it.

TALLIEN answered the same day: "Be as prudent as I will be courageous, but keep your head calm."

Such is the story; but it is necessary to add that M. HOUSSAYE does not vouchsafe a word to authenticate it, or distinguish it from the thousand similar tinsel anecdotes which adorn the tissue of a revolutionary history.

However this may be, TALLIEN confronted ROBESPIERRE to save her. Then followed that thirty-six hours' battle for life and death, on the floor of the Convention, between the two hostile tribunals. ROBESPIERRE fell, and in a few weeks more the fair prisoner was the acknowledged wife of the popular leader of the day, and herself the wielder of almost unlimited power.

She used it mercifully and wisely in the attempt—in which she never wholly succeeded—to wean TALLIEN from the side of terrorism, and enlist him in the cause of humanity and conciliation. But TALLIEN was only civilized for a time, and on compulsion. Meanwhile, she launched into that abyss of mad extravagance and luxurious living into which the nation willingly followed her, drunk for a time with the joy of its liberation. TALLIEN—partly, hints LOUIS BLANC, by appropriating church plate at Bordeaux—had accumulated plenty of means, which she spent as wildly as they were acquired. The debris of royal magnificence, it was thought, served to furnish out great part of hers. "Why are you looking at me so hard?" she is said to have asked a bystander on some festive occasion. "Madame," replied the sardonic Royalist, "I was not looking at you; I was examining the Crown jewels."

She was still, as she had been at Bordeaux, the providence of those who had anything to fear or anything to ask. Surrounded by applicants, she supposed that every one had some favor to ask for. "What do you want of me?" she is said to have asked of a needy, gaunt-looking young officer. "Nothing, Madame," he replied with a smile, "only if Citizen TALLIEN would have the kindness to order me a piece of maximum cloth," and he showed the holes in his coat elbows. The next morning a packet of new cloth reached him from the *citoyenne;* and this was the introduction between THERESA and NAPOLEON.

It was an introduction fruitful of consequences to both. Mme. TALLIEN had much influence with the Director BARRAS. BONAPARTE married BARRAS' mistress, and THERESA'S intimate friend, JOSEPHINE. Meanwhile, TALLIEN had fallen into decadence. The blood of September clung to him. His terrorist friends were hiding, or rotting in Cayenne. His fortune was dissipated. His beautiful wife was estranged from him. She fell, by degrees, from a "fast life" to a dissolute one. TALLIEN, who had governed France, was content to go out to Egypt with NAPOLEON in a subordinate capacity. The two ladies remained to console each other. NAPOLEON, with his broad common sense, greatly disliked the association. "What do you suppose Mme. BONAPARTE is doing?" he asked one of his staff in Egypt, in a fit of second sight, such as might have visited the Sire DE FRAMBOISY. "General," answered the courtly officer, "she is weeping for you." "Not a bit of it. She is riding a white horse in the Bois de Boulogne, in very bad company."

NAPOLEON returned to establish a new Court in France; but into that Court he would never admit Mme. TALLIEN. Her entreaties and intrigues—though he had a real regard for her—were all in vain. It was essential that the infant establishment should have at least the outside of respectability. On one occasion she obtained an interview. She and the First Consul met, by appointment, at a masked ball. The two green dominoes—so the story ran—were long seen in conversation together. The one apparently imploring, the other politely declining. But she never could pass the barrier.

She became separated, *à l'aimable*, from the unfortunate TALLIEN, who was sent as French Consul to Alicante. Bankrupt in character, broken in fortune, excluded from Court, frowned on by fashion, it seemed all up with the poor Bohemian at last.

> Mais toujours femme charmante
> Saura rompre son destin,

as the encouraging French song has it. She became acquainted with, and married in 1804, the Count JOSEPH DE CARAMAN, a *cidevant* of unimpeachable lineage and character, who was passionately fond of music, and had maintained himself by teaching the fiddle when an emigrant at Hamburg. They had not been long married when the Principality of Chimay, in Belgium, with a fine fortune and high rank, devolved upon her husband under some family settlement. Rehabilitated by this fortunate union, she went to Rome in 1814, in order to have it canonically settled whose wife she really was, if she was any one's wife at all. The authorities received her kindly, but the existence of M. DE FONTENAY was a perfect bar to her in any other character than that of his wife. This obstacle he politely removed the very next year by dying; and then the complication fell asunder itself, like a knot touched by the brothers DAVENPORT, for her marriage with TALLIEN, being by civil contract only, went for nothing. But how the theologians got over the awkward circumstance that the marriage with DE CARAMAN must have been bigamous is not explained.

Princess DE CHIMAY, however, she became; and she made the most of her position. She established a little Court of her own around her. But into that of the Tuileries she never could get. LOUIS XVIII. would have nothing to say to her, nor, harder still, would King WILLIAM, of the Netherlands. Although her husband attended his Court as Chamberlain, its doors never opened for her. And the exclusion remained during her life, the source of constant and unavailing irritation. In other respects her lot was a happy one. When she was dying at Chimay, after a long illness, in 1836, they wheeled her out into a sheltered spot in front of the house, looking south, in the pale sunshine of January. Looking toward her beloved Paris and her own Spain, "What a life mine has been!" she said to one of her children. "Was it all a dream?" And, with a few more words muttered in her native Spanish tongue, she expired.

On her death all her children—seven in number—went to law heartily, in order to ascertain exactly who and what they were. She had one by DE FONTENAY, one by TALLIEN, three intercalated during his absence in Egypt, two by the Prince DE CHIMAY. The two last accused the others of raising litigious questions, in the inimitable, untranslatable language of the French *parquet*, only as a means "*de se créer des successibilités futures et des parentés exploitables.*" The courts, we believe, took the indulgent view, and pronounced them all legitimate.

The thankful clients whom she had rescued in the revolutionary times styled her "Notre Dame de Bon Secours." Her enemies called her "Notre Dame de Septembre." The more graceful title of "Notre Dame de Thermidor" seems to have superseded both. There is not very much to be said on her behalf, but she was much sinned against, was kindly and friendly, and zealous, after her fashion, in the cause of humanity, and there is something of freshness and naturalness in the brief record of her life, when compared with those of her much bepraised cotemporary, the cold *précieuse* Mme. RECAMIER.

CURIOUS ANECDOTES OF JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

From Jeaffreson's Book About Lawyers.

A CHIEF-JUSTICE IN THE STOCKS.

While Lord CAMDEN held the chiefship of the Common Pleas, he was walking with his friend Lord DACRE on the outskirts of an Essex village, when they passed the parish stocks. "I wonder," said the Chief-Justice, "whether a man in the stocks endures a punishment that is physically painful? I am inclined to think that, apart from the sense of humiliation and other mental anguish, the prisoner suffers nothing, unless the populace express their satisfaction at his fate by pelting him with brick-bats." "Suppose you settle your doubts by placing your feet into the holes," rejoined Lord DACRE, carelessly. "By Jove, I will!" exclaimed the Chief-Justice; and in a trice he was sitting on the ground, with his feet some fifteen inches above the level of his seat, and his ankles encircled by hard wood. "Now, DACRE!" he exclaimed enthusiastically, "fasten the bolts, and leave me for ten minutes." Like a courteous host Lord DACRE complied with the whim of his guest, and having placed it beyond his power to liberate himself, bade him "farewell" for ten minutes. Intending to saunter along the lane and return at the expiration of the appointed period, Lord DACRE moved away, and, falling into one of his customary fits of reverie, soon forgot all about the stocks, his friend's freak and his friend. In the meantime the Chief-Justice went through every torture of an agonizing punishment—acute shootings along the confined limbs, aching in the feet, angry pulsations under the toes, violent cramps in the muscles and thighs, gnawing pain at the point where his person came in immediate contact with the cold ground—pins-and-needles everywhere. Among the various forms of his physical discomfort, faintness, fever, giddiness and raging thirst may be mentioned. He implored a peasant to liberate him, and the fellow answered with a shout of derision; he hailed a passing clergyman, and explained that he was not a culprit, but Lord CAMDEN, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and one of Lord DACRE'S guests. "Ah!" observed the man of cloth, not so much answering the wretched culprit as passing judgment on his case, "mad with liquor. Yes, drunkenness is sadly on the increase; 'tis droll, though, for a drunkard to imagine himself a Chief-Justice!" and on he passed. A farmer's wife jogged by on her pillion, and hearing the wretched man exclaim that he should die of thirst, the good creature gave him a juicy apple, and hoped that his punishment would prove for the good of his soul. Not ten minutes, but ten hours, did the Chief-Justice sit in the stocks, and when at length he was carried into Lord DACRE'S house he was in no humor to laugh at his own miserable plight. Not long afterward he presided at a trial in which a workman brought an action against a magistrate who had wrongfully placed him in the stocks. The counsel for the defence happening to laugh at the statement of the plaintiff, who maintained that he had suffered intense pain during the confinement, Lord CAMDEN leaned forward and inquired in a whisper, "Brother, were you ever in the stocks?" "Never, my Lord," answered the advocate, with a look of lively astonishment. "I have been," was the whispered reply; "and let me assure you that the agony inflicted by the stocks is—awful!"

HUMORS OF THE BENCH.

Of a different sort but scarcely less intense was the pain endured by Lord MANSFIELD whenever a barrister pronounced a Latin word with a false quantity. "My Lords," said the Scotch advocate, CROSBY, at the bar of the House of Lords, "I have the honor to appear before your Lordships as counsel for the curators." "Ugh!" groaned the Westminster Oxford law-lord, softening his reproof by an allusion to his Scotch nationality. "Curators, Mr. CROSBY, *curators;* I wish our countrymen would pay a little more attention to prosody." "My Lord," replied Mr. CROSBY, with delightful readiness and composure, "I can assure you that our countrymen are very proud of your Lordship as the greatest *senator* and *orator* of the present age." The barrister who made Baron ALDERSON shudder under his robes by applying for a *nolle presequi* was not equally quick at self-defence, when that Judge interposed, "Stop, Sir—consider that this is the last day of Term, and don't make things unnecessarily long." It was Baron ALDERSON, who, in reply to the Juryman's confession that he was deaf in one ear, observed, "Then leave the box before the trial begins; for it is necessary that Jurymen should bear both sides." Among legal wits, Lord ELLENBOROUGH enjoys a high place; and though in dealing out satire upon barristers and witnesses, and even on his judicial coadjutors, he was often needlessly servere; he seldom perpetrated a jest, the force of which lay solely in its cruelty. Perhaps the most harsh and reprehensible outburst of satiric humor recorded of him is the crushing speech by which he ruined a young man for life. "The unfortunate client for whom it is my privilege to appear," said a young barrister, making his first essay in Westminster Hall, "the unfortunate client, my Lord, for whom I appear—hem! hem!—I say, my Lord, my unfortunate client—" Leaning forward and speaking in a soft cooing voice, that was all the more derisive because it was so gentle, Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, "You may go on, Sir—so far the Court is with you." One would have liked his Lordship better had he sacrificed his jest to humanity, and acted as long afterward as that true gentleman, Mr. Justice TALFOURD acted, who, seeing a young barrister overpowered with nervousness, gave him time to recover himself by saying, in the kindest possible manner, "Excuse me for interrupting you, but for a minute I am not at liberty to pay you attention." Whereupon the Judge took up his pen and wrote a short note to a friend. Before the note was finished, the young barrister had completely recovered his self-possession, and by an admirable speech, secured a verdict for his client. A highly nervous man, he might on that day have been broken for life, like ELLENBOROUGH'S victim, by mockery; but fortunate in appearing before a Judge whose witty tongue knew not how to fashion unkind words, he triumphed over his temporary weakness, and has since achieved well-deserved success in his profession. TALFOURD might have made a jest for the thoughtless to laugh at; but he preferred to do an act on which those who loved him like to think.

LAST OF A LADY OF QUALITY.

Among the many clients who were drawn to MURRAY, SARAH, Duchess of Marlborough, was neither the least powerful nor the least distinguished. Her grace began by sending the rising advocate a general retainer, with a fee of a thousand guineas, of which sum he accepted only the two hundredth part, explaining to the astonished duchess that "the professional fee, with a general retainer, could neither be less nor more than five guineas." If MURRAY had accepted the whole sum he would not have been overpaid for his trouble, for her grace persecuted him with calls at most unseasonable hours. On one occasion, returning to his chambers after "drinking champagne with the wits," he found the duchess' carriage and attendants on King's Bench-walk. A numerous crowd of footmen and link-bearers surrounded the coach, and when the barrister entered his chambers he encountered the mistress of that army of lackeys. "Young man," exclaimed the great lady, eying the future Lord MANSFIELD with a look of warm displeasure, "if you mean to rise in the world you must not sup out." On a subsequent night SARAH of Marlborough called without appointment at the chambers and waited till past midnight, in the hope that she would see the lawyer ere she went to bed. But MURRAY being at an unusually late supper party, did not return till Her Grace had departed in an overpowering rage. "I could not make out, Sir, who she was," said MURRAY'S clerk, describing Her Grace's appearance and manner, "for she would not tell her name; but she swore so dreadfully that I am sure she must be a lady of quality."

A LONDON POEM.

I wander through each charter'd street
Near where the charter'd Thames doth flow,
And mark in every face I meet
Marks of weakness, marks of woe.

In every cry of every man,
In every infant's cry of fear,
In every voice, in every ban,
The mind-forged manacles I hear.

How the chimney-sweeper's cry
Every blackening church appals;
And the hapless soldier's sigh
Runs in blood down palace-walls.

But most through midnight streets I hear
How the youthful harlot's curse
Blasts the new-born infant's tear
And blights with plagues the marriage hearse.

W. BLAKE.

THE MANIA FOR MONEY MAKING IN AMERICA.

From the New-York Correspondent of the London Spectator.

The migration of young men and boys from the country to the cities is almost a rush. The desire for the enjoyment of the sensuous delights and the excitement which are, for the multitude, only to be found in large cities, seems to amount to a craving almost as imperative as hunger. If it continues to operate for a generation longer the fields will be deserted; and yet they cry out for tillers, and good flour is $20 the barrel of 200 pounds. But to live a farmer's life the sons of the farmers who until now have been the strength and riches of the country scorn, unless it be as the cultivators by proxy of a thousand or two acres. The desire of seven young fellows in ten seems to be to live by buying something cheap and selling it dear, with the chance of a fortune by lucky speculation, and meantime the coarse excitement and vulgar glitter which city life brings to those who are neither of the cultivated few nor the toiling many. This morbid craving infects all conditions of life. The papers are filled with advertisements of servants in want of places. Advertise yourself for one, and they will come down upon you in swarms. A lady whom I know well advertised for a cook about a fortnight since, and her house being in confusion, and the carpets up, she directed the applicants to be sent into the parlor, a large room twenty-five feet deep. They came so fast (an hour was named) that the parlor was filled, and then the hall, until she got rather frightened. But a person living in the country has the utmost difficulty in getting, and still more in keeping servants fit to live in a well-ordered household. If they announce that they "would be willing to go a short distance into the country"—that is the received phrase—they yet hold themselves ready to flee into the city upon the smallest provocation or temptation. A cook or a nurse will announce to her mistress, or "her lady," as their phrase is, that she is "going to-day," and there is no remedy. This is quite common. And I knew of a lady who, driving to the station with her husband after breakfast, returned to find her house without a servant; something had dissatisfied them, and they had all (five) started without a word for the city by the next train, taking a road to the station by which they avoided an unpleasant meeting. And do not suppose that the throng that filled my poor frightened friend's parlor and hall was made up of starving women, or even of women eager for a good place at fair wages. Servants here are always comfortably lodged, and are fed upon the same viands as their masters and mistresses, and yet those cooks demanded from $15 to $18 and $20 a month. They cross-examine and make conditions, too, if possible. I knew of one case in which a cook left the house (without a word) because, as the other servants revealed, she found that they were not to have a special room in which to receive their company. A lady told me the other day amid much laughter that she was about engaging a new waitress, and that the negotiation, although somewhat protracted and intricate, had proceeded very smoothly until she said, "I give an evening every week, but I allow no followers in the house," when the young woman, rising with dignity, (they always sit unasked,) said: "That settles the question," and swept out of the room. I know of a gentleman who undertook to do a little of the rough work in the engagement of a cook before he sent her to his wife. He underwent his cross-examination as to the style of his house, the conveniences in the kitchen, the hours of the family and the number of servants with exemplary meekness until the woman asked, "How many children have you got?" "I have five," he answered: "but I'll put two or three of them out of the way, if you insist upon it," and turning on his heel, meddled no more with women's matters. But servants will go a short distance into the country in the Summer; that is, they will then change city life for villa life or watering-place life. But they wont stop after the 1st of October. With them, as with those whom I first mentioned, the object of life seems to be as much of luxury and gayety as they can get; dainty eating and drinking, fine clothes, fine houses to live in, and fine people for society.

The desire to make money begotten of this craving has penetrated to the very lowest stratum of society. People, poor people, here no longer seek to make an honest living, or even to earn money; they want to make money; that is, to get it in quantities by buying something cheap and selling it dear, or by being broker or middleman. Even those who do labor contrive if they can to trade a little as principal or agents, generally as the latter. To return to the servants for an illustration: I heard of a housemaid who not long since left a good place in the City and went to live at Tarrytown, thirty-five miles up the Hudson, but who soon returned and asked for her old place, alleging as her reason for going and coming that she was agent for a book, and she thought Tarrytown would be a good place to sell it, but it wasn't, and now she was agent for two books, and she thought she could make them go in New-York. Of the money-getting mania, the following story, which comes from the lady who appears in it, is an apt illustration. She is a manager of "The Working Woman's Protective Union," a semi-charitable institution. She found at the office one morning a very young and delicate little girl in the group that awaited her arrival. An older companion, speaking in her turn, asked for work for them both. "Work," said the lady, "what can such a child as that do?" "Pantaloons." "Impossible!" "Oh yes!" piped the puppet, "I can make pantaloons. My father is a tailor." "Then why, my good child, don't you work for your father?" "Oh," very quickly, "my father don't pay me anything." Whereupon there was grave counsel as to the filial duty, and with it expressions of compassion. All was thrown away. The little creature wanted, not parental love, not the shelter of home, but to begin to get her own living in her own way, and to spend in her own way what she earned herself. "I want to make money," was her final and, in her judgment, all-sufficient answer. I may be lamentably behind the spirit of my age and of my country, but that is one of the saddest stories I ever heard.

MARGARET BROWN.

Hard by the brook, beyond the town,
Where stands the leafless locust-tree,
There is a cottage old and brown,
Which rearward looks upon the town,
But faces to the sea.

The walks with grass are overgrown,
And weeds fill up the garden bed;
The moss clings to the stepping-stone,
And from the tree the birds have flown,
Now that the tree is dead.

'Mid all these dreary signs without,
And scarce a sound of life within,
The passer stops and looks about,
As half in fear and half in doubt
Of what may here have been.

What if the sea roar up the beach,
The leafless tree the sound prolong
Her soul its resting-place can reach,
Still tune the common words of speech
Into a thankful song.

A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

AN ENGLISH CHIEF-JUSTICE—RETIREMENT OF JUSTICE ERLE.

From the London Spectator.

The distinguishing characteristics of Chief-Justice ERLE as a Judge were patience, modesty, gentleness, and inflexibility even to obstinacy. In criminal courts all the first three qualities were constantly shown. But upon a verdict of guilty the last, and a shade of sad sternness, distinguished him. His sentences were or seemed usually more severe, perhaps because more uniform with the class of offence, than those of his brethren. Several peculiar views made themselves apparent in his judicial career, and sometimes were indulged to become crotchets. He threw the weight of his earnest character and powerful reasoning into the scale on the side of all railway and insurance companies, conceiving with much truth that they were, as he said, cruelly plundered. He struggled hard with juries, sometimes perhaps against justice, oftener with, in all cases of speculative actions for false imprisonment, and wrongs partaking of the nature of accident. No word *ad captandum* at any time fell from his lips. Ever on the watch against his own warm feelings, he sometimes too keenly fought against the promptings of the heart in defence of the judgment. This characteristic of mastery over himself was one of his noble qualities. How many struggle for it, how few attain it! His must indeed have been a struggle. Naturally sensitive and irritable, he always distrusted the first words which such qualities prompt. Often have we seen the kindly, beaming, earnest face flush crimson at some unworthy argument, some detection of wrong in the client, or some indication of arrogance in the advocate. The head suddenly thrown forward, the lips opened, the impulse to speak manifest, yet we have seen him check himself, the color as rapidly leave his cheek, the murmur on the lips seem to die away, and the eyes turn for a moment to some distraction to aid him in his self-restraint. The secret of this power he once disclosed as the result of self-examination. To an advocate who had been rude, overbearing and wearisome before him, Mr. Justice ERLE once said: "Mr. ——, I have sometimes in my past life, when reviewing the events of the day in my calmer moments, felt that I have been pertinacious, obstinate and presumptuous; I don't know whether the same thing ever occurred to you, Mr. ——." Naturally shy, the same process of reflection made him overcome that defect, which would have marred the usefulness of his great powers. By the side of Lord CAMPBELL he frequently came to the rescue of an overawed junior thus: "If I understand your argument, it is," &c. When this was once gratefully acknowledged to him, he said, "Well, I remember, as a young man myself, when Lord TENTERDEN, who was rather rough in manner, presided, old Justice BAYLEY used frequently to help a young man in that way."

His loss is scarcely yet appreciated in Westminster Hall. Many revere him, but the many look at his more showy qualities, and comparing these with others they have witnessed, give him sparing praise. Struggling in a painful contest for prizes, many are more studious to cultivate the qualities which "pay," to use their own language, than to recognize and develop virtues which are not so showy, and which may be conscientious obstacles to their rapid progress. On such as these, we fear, the rare example of this grand old man's nobility of soul will be thrown away, unless our public teachers, disregarding its modesty in the public needs, bring it forth to the public gaze of the honest and virtuous, who may, with their hearty and expressed admiration, assert its fit place in a nation's esteem. So shall those be encouraged who follow in his steps humbly, but enduringly, even though hopeless of distinction; while the meaner sort may, by the brightness of his fame, be brought to think that it may "pay" to imitate him likewise. He has left the judgment seat in his seventy-fourth year, but before his powers, mental or bodily, have to outward appearances decayed. No one ever saw him close his eyes in drowsiness on the bench, and a guerilla watchfulness distinguished his attention to arguments to the last. He still dares mount and master the most spirited horse. One thing he could not and would not seek to master—his conscience. Some inner warning, no more desire of ease, bade him retire. Perhaps those debates on Irish and allusions recently to English Judges, who wore out the world's patience, urged him. It matters not why, but he has gone from the scene of his best years, the just, fearless, and able judge, the courteous and refined gentleman, the merciful and pitying man. May we obtrude upon his private life thus far?—his charity was munificent and secret, doing deeds of gentle succor with tenderness, but shrinking from the thanks of the grateful. For him let the laurels of public approval be woven; for him let a nation's gratitude be expressed by a unanimous Press. To have done his duty will be his comfort, but the applause of his countrymen, well earned, will be prized by him beyond patents of nobility.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

From Michelet's History of France.

That which was the greater in him (Frederick the Great) than any other success was the supreme victory of having, more than any other man, proved, realized the profound idea of the eighteenth century that "man makes himself;" that will is all powerful for self-development in spite of the world.

Two things ought to have rendered him a nullity, the two enervations of vice and misery. This prisoner, this *debauchée*, this unhappy one, this beggar was moreover marked with a sign at an early age which promised little activity. At twenty years of age he was encumbered with flesh. He seemed to loose one sense entirely, that of women and love. His enemies had every reason to believe him used up. But the contrary was the fact; the powers of his intellect were doubled. Within him the terrible will overcoming the natural aversion, made him an unique type of extraordinary activity, even to the point of desiring to do away with sleep. For ten years a recluse of Rhinsberg, and having no business on his hands, he nevertheless rose while it was still dark night. At 4 A. M., by orders, he was awakened, with difficulty, however, by the application of a wet napkin. Then until midday he worked with locked doors. He read, reflected, composed. He steeped his soul in a stern fatalism, which VOLTAIRE combatted in vain. He wrote letters, history, memoirs, among others one, "How to make war against Austria"—that "good Austria," that "honest Austria," as MICHELET ironically styles it elsewhere; a "goak," as Artemus Ward would say, using an Americanism.

In 1740, becoming King, he found himself in the possession of a well-disciplined army, which as yet had not smelled fire; of excellent Generals, who had, however, seen little of actual war. Very ridiculously has FREDERICK been compared with BONAPARTE. The fortunate Corsican had the lucky chance of inheriting a MASSENA and a HOCHE to have the command of the conquerors of conquerors. The "favorite child of destiny" at once received from the French Revolution the enchanted and infallible sword which permitted any act of audacity, even the commission of every fault. FREDERICK'S army, which had made war only on the public squares of Berlin, had been formed without doubt upon the basis of the excellent ideas of ANHALT, the old Dessauer, (the father of the Prussian infantry.) But all this amounted to nothing. An army is not ready made except in war and under fire. The Prussian King, as much a novice as his troops, was their leader. He directed his army—taught it more than mere victory—patience, invincible resolution. In reality, he it was who made the Prussian army. That which BONAPARTE was not, FREDERICK was—a creator.

BONAPARTE grasped the admirable, homogeneous, harmonized instrument of France, centralized for so many centuries. FREDERICK took to play on a ridiculous checker-board, constructed yesterday out of twenty pieces, a composite army constituted of crimped recruits and men swept up from every nation. He had a country destitute of frontiers, parti-colored, in a word, a monster. It was the creation of necessity. To combat the monster Austria was needed the monster Prussia. How could it, this shackly body, have gone to work, if it had not in FREDERICK found the force of unity and the motive power.

That man, master of himself to such a remarkable degree, presents a striking contrast to his times. The violent England of the Georges, the choleric, spiteful Austria of MARIA THERESA, the fury of Madrid, the folly of Versailles, in short, the alienation of all, allowed only one man to be seen in Europe. One, indeed, in his sound common sense. He seems like the keeper of a set of madmen set to prevent them every instant from wounding and injuring themselves.

AN ANCIENT STOIC PHILOSOPHER.—If we picture a deformed negro dwelling somewhere in South America while slavery still existed, abused, contemned, beaten, yet managing in despite of circumstances to persuade cultivated free people to hearken humbly to his discourses on fate, free-will and private virtue, we form some idea of the position of EPICTETUS. We first hear of him as the slave of EPAPHRODITUS, NERO'S freedman and Master of Requests—the same who assisted NERO to kill himself, and was slaughtered by DOMITIAN for having done so. If report be true, the courtier was by no means a gentle master. We have it on the authority of ORIGEN that when EPAPHRODITUS put his leg to the torture, EPICTETUS, already a Stoic, smiled, saying, "You will certainly break my leg," which accordingly happened, on which the slave continued, still smiling, "Didn't I tell you you would break it?" However, SIMPLICIUS in his commentary expressly states that the lameness of EPICTETUS was owing to rheumatism. How or when he became free is unknown, but it is evident that by the time when the philosophers were hounded from Rome by DOMITIAN, he had already gained considerable influence as a thinker. On the issue of the decree which turned thin-clad wisdom adrift, EPICTETUS retired to Nicopolis, and there founded a school, carrying with him in all probability his whole property and stock-in-trade, a bed, a pipkin, and an earthen lamp. Poor almost to starvation-point, a cripple, uncouth and sharp of speech, he assured the numerous persons of distinction who flocked to hear him talk that he was perfectly happy; expounded and illustrated, in fact, his whole principle of human fortitude; and taught that ARRIAN, soldier and senator, to whom we are indebted for the preservation of the "Discourses" and the "Manual." Practical and dogmatic, he, nevertheless, made his school a fashionable lounging-place for the questioning spirits of the unequally-balanced Empire. He did all his teaching by word of mouth; he was no composer; but briskly wielding the club of dialectics, he hammered many truths into many an unwilling conscience. Instead of flattering, he anatomized his hearers—mocked at those who came for mere idle pleasure—picked out their weaknesses with a grim humor which is sometimes lost in the diffuse and repetitive records of ARRIAN—and earned, by the sheer force of his practical example, unlimited influence as a portico philosopher. Now, for the first time, men beheld a true stoic—one whose fortitude no Cæsar could bend, and who held unflinchingly by the strength of an invincible will. He taught much by illustration and anecdote, but his daily life was the best illustration and anecdote of all. He was, if we may use the word, a reformer. In the very centre of an unhealthy social life, he stood like adamant, erect, smiling, stainless, and, indeed, if we mark closely one or two passages in his writings, not altogether ungentle. Perhaps, indeed, he used the terminology of the Stoic school as that best suited for purposes of practical reform, and would not have gone so far in following the merely abstract principles of that school, had he not feared to appear contradictory. What men just then wanted, for purposes of reform, was not a philosophic treatise, but a *life;* and EPICTETUS, with that view, gave up his life to them. Under the strong light of our whiter civilization, such a figure as his may appear rough and rude; but picture the society of the Empire, think of the thousand enormities practiced in the name of philosophy, contrast the life of EPICTETUS with the vagaries and inconsistencies of men like SENECA, and that human figure, uttering its doctrine of fixed principles and a particular Providence connected with the freedom of the will, seems noble and dignified beyond all the fantasies of metaphysicians and all the hair-splitting homunculi of the schools.—*London Spectator.*

FOR LADIES ONLY—CHIGNONS.—Ladies who wear chignons will be glad to know that it is not true that the hair for chignons is procured from the corpses of people who die in hospitals and other public institutions. When death ensues the hair becomes brittle, and cannot be curled and twisted into form. Marseilles is the great *entrepot* for the trade in human hair, more than 40,000 lbs. weight of this commodity being imported there annually, chiefly from Italy, and more particularly from Sicily, Naples, and the States of the Church, while a moderate quantity comes from Spain and certain departments of France. The French provinces which yield the largest supply are Brittany and Auvergne, and buyers go round on market-days, when the young demoiselle who wishes to dispose of her locks mounts a wine-cask, and, unloosening her headdress, showers down her hair. An active bidding follows. As the weight of hair in an ordinary chignon does not exceed three ounces and a half, the annual quantity imported into Marseilles alone would be sufficient for upwards of 180,000 headdresses. A large quantity of the hair arriving at this port is there made up and reexported to Algeria and Spain. The hairdressers of Marseilles, all of whom are more or less engaged in the chignon trade, are something like four hundred in number; of these, four large houses manufacture among them 55,000 chignons annually for home consumption alone, 30,000 of which are sent into the interior, while the remaining 25,000 are disposed of in Marseilles and the suburbs.

One Parisian house retails no less than 15,000 chignons annually, at prices averaging from 12 to 70 francs each, although chignons can be purchased as high as 250 francs. Chignons of red or flaxen hair, which come chiefly from Scotland, are the most expensive. When the hair arrives at the manufacturer's, which it does in large sacks, holding something like a couple of hundred each, it is thoroughly washed in hot water until every particle of grease is removed from it; it then has a final bath of potash, and when perfectly dry is passed through common flour.

"The number of chignons exported from France to England during the past year was 11,954, in addition to which there was exported a sufficient quantity of hair for 7,000 chignons, to be made up in England. The total value of the exports of hair and chignons from France during 1865 amounted to 1,206,605 francs, or upward of £45,000 sterling. England took the largest quantity, and the United States figure next on the list."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PRIVATE CHARACTER OF GEORGE III.—Mr. JESSE'S estimate of the King's private character is a very high one. His deficiencies were, as Mr. JESSE thinks, the result of his education. He was narrow-minded only as a king, and not at all as a private individual. He did not view the Roman Catholic religion with the same bigoted horror as his subjects; but he could honestly see only one construction of his oath, and was incapable of appreciating those distinctions between public and private morality which it is necessary for kings to understand. He was just as anxious to preserve peace with France as Mr. PITT was; and the American quarrel, as Mr. JESSE points out, was made by others, while the whole responsibility of maintaining or losing half an empire would, in the eyes of posterity, be his. This is Mr. JESSE'S view, and on the whole we are inclined to take the same. GEORGE III. was an honest, well-intentioned, resolute, and in many respects able man. As the head of a despotic form of government in a country where no very delicate or subtle problems were calling for solution, he would have taken unquestioned rank in history as one of her great kings. But he had not that kind of intellectual power which fits a man to deal with complicated questions of casuistry, such as he was called upon to deal with; and his own conscience was too tender to allow him to be a trustworthy operator upon the consciences of other men. A cleverer, colder, and harder man would have succeeded where the King failed. But then it may well be doubted if he would not equally have failed where the King succeeded. He might have settled Parliamentary reform and Roman Catholic emancipation. But would he at the same time have made his family the popular dynasty, or have recovered for the crown of England that national esteem and affection which it still enjoys? It is something to have done this, and upon this after all must GEORGE III. rest his claim to the favorable verdict of posterity.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A DRINKING CELLAR IN ST. PETERSBURGH.—"It was growing late, and our guide told us that the public spirit-cellars would be getting full. In a street by no means very disreputable in appearance, we walked down a few steps leading from the pavement, pushed open the folding doors at the bottom, and were in a Russian spirit store. I have seen low drinking saloons in St. Giles'; I have been into the common saloons in the Five Points, New-York, and have seen whisky stores in the wynds of Glasgow; but I have never seen anything, bad as these are, approaching to the squalor and degraded misery of these Russian wodka shops. The cellar was damp, and reeking with a hot, fetid air; the walls were bare and slimy with wet; furniture there was none; around the walls there were wooden settles, on which men and women sat huddled together, stupid with drink. Every face was bleared, blotched and blurred by intoxication. None of the company were talking, or even quarreling. Wrapped in their sheepskins and soiled furs, they sat there silently. There is nothing sociable about the drinking of the common Russians. When they get liquor they gulp it down, and will go on gulping till their supply is gone or they are dead drunk. The only ornaments of the room were a rude-colored engraving of the Holy Family, pasted against the wall, and a plain wooden bar, behind which there was an array of white glass bottles, holding, I should think, about a quart. Our conductor ordered a bottle to pay our footing, and said something to the host—a tall, powerful man, who stood behind the counter. He thereupon poured the liquor into two tumblers, holding, I should think, fully half a pint, and called out two men dozing on the bench opposite. Lazily the poor wretches rose up, half-stupefied with drink, lurched over to the bar, swallowed the whole contents of the glasses without taking a breath, wiped their mouths with the backs of their hands, crawled away to their seats, and dozed off again. The less-favored occupants of the benches woke up at the spectacle, and offered to do the same feat if we would provide the liquor; but the spectacle was too disgusting, and I was glad to get out of the squalid den. Through the window-panes I looked into numbers of these stores. They were all the same—all bare, all filthy, all crowded with men and women besotted with liquor.—*St. Petersburg Correspondence London Telegraph.*

LAST WISH OF GEORGE II.—It had been one of the exhortations of GEORGE the Second to his medical attendants that his body after his death should be embalmed with as little delay as possible, and with double the usual quantity of perfumes. He had further desired that one of the sides of the late Queen's coffin, which had purposely been left unscrewed at the time of her funeral, should be removed, and that his body, with a corresponding side of his own coffin also removed, should be placed side by side with hers, in order that their dust might mingle together. How piously this affectionate injunction was carried into effect was subsequently shown in the year 1837, on the occasion of the opening of the Royal vault in HENRY the Seventh's Chapel, for the purpose of removing to Windsor the body of a still-born infant of the late King of Hanover. To Dean MILMAN, then one of the Prebendaries of Westminster, fell the duty of superintending the execution of the Secretary of State's warrant which empowered the Dean and Chapter to open the vault. "In the middle of the vault, toward the further end," writes Dr. MILMAN, "stood the large stone sarcophagus, and against the wall are still standing the two sides of the coffins which were withdrawn. I saw and examined them closely, and have no doubt of the fact. The vault contains only the family of GEORGE II." Let us further mention, that the sum of £6,000, in bank-notes, having been found in the late King's private cabinet, attached to which was a written request from him that they might be delivered to his late mistress, Lady YARMOUTH—the new monarch not only complied with the requisition, but added to it the further sum of 2,000 guineas, which had been discovered in another drawer of the cabinet.—*Jesse's Life and Reign of George III.*

FOUR OF BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WIVES.—Mrs. MARY ANGELL YOUNG is the first living and legal wife of the Prophet. She is a native of New-York, and is a fine-looking, intelligent woman. She is large, portly and dignified. Her hair is well sprinkled with the frosts of age; her clear, hazel eyes and melancholy countenance indicate a soul where sorrow reigns supreme. She has been much attached to her husband, and his infidelity has made deep inroads upon her mind. Her deep-seated melancholy often produces flights of insanity, which increase with her declining years.

LUCY DECKER SEELY is the first wife in "plurality," or the second "woman."

LUCY DECKER was married to ISAAC SEELY, and had two children. She afterward became a Mormon, and went to Nauvoo to reside. Her husband, SEELY, was somewhat dissipated, but treated her well. She, however, saw Brother BRIGHAM and loved him. He visited her, told her that SEELY could never give her an "exaltation" in the eternal world; that he, being "high in the priesthood," could make her a queen, in the first resurrection.

She yielded to these inducements and the promptings of her inclination, left her husband, and was "sealed" to BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LUCY DECKER has brown hair, dark eyes, small features, a fair skin, and short of stature; but quite *embonpoint*. She would strongly remind you of a New-England housewife, "fat, fair and forty." In common with nearly all the inmates of the harem, she is of very ordinary intellect, and limited education.

CLARA DECKER, sister of LUCY DECKER, is a short, thick-set person, very much like LUCY in appearance. She is much more intelligent and agreeable than her sister, and in every way her superior.

She is also quite a favorite with the Prophet; has three or four children, and is much attached to her "husband."

HARRIET COOK was early in plurality, having been sealed to BRIGHAM at "Winter Quarters," on the Missouri River, while the Mormons were on their way to Utah. This was five years before polygamy was publicly proclaimed in Utah as a divine institution. HARRIET is very tall, has light hair, blue eyes, a fair complexion and sharp nose. She is rather slender, but has much power of endurance and a look of determination.—*Mrs. Waite's "Mormon Prophet."*

COMFORT FROM ABROAD—CONDITION OF THE LONDON STREETS.—Will nobody ever do anything for London streets? For the last four days they have been almost impassable, being covered with slimy, glutinous mud, on which horses slip about like children or girls on ice. We saw on Thursday a little scene in the Strand which would have done the heart of a horsedealer good—an omnibus, a carriage, and two cabs literally unable to move. One of the horses of the omnibus was down, the near horse in the carriage—one of the hundred-guinea sort—was vainly endeavoring to keep his feet, one cab-horse had just slid on its side, and the other was trying hard to prevent his head going through the back panel of the carriage. The mud left in our streets by the vestries must cost the horsey interest many thousands a year, and might all be removed by an expenditure of a few hundred pounds a year, on a water supply. In Turkey the vestrymen would be set to clean the streets under the whip, and it is greatly to be regretted that cabmen, omnibus-drivers, and coachmen, and the upper ten thousand who pay for expensive horseflesh do not lynch a vestryman or two. We suppose it is useless to remonstrate about paving, but three weeks ago Regent-street was being paved by hundred-guinea horses, the poor brutes walking on angular bits of granite as if they were red-hot.

London Spectator, Dec. 1.

HINDOO FOOD.—It is a popular, but erroneous notion, that the Hindoos live almost entirely on a vegetable diet; such a fact would be inconsistent with the physical nature of man, who, in reality, is omnivorous. The most fastidious of the Hindoos, in point of diet, are great eaters of milk and butter; fish is also extensively used near all the sea coasts, and on the shores of the principal rivers, and none of the people of India hold this species of food as abominable, except the inhabitants of the remote interior, who have no means of procuring it. Even flesh, however capricious in the selection, is occasionally eaten by the greater portion of the Hindoo people, and it is the want of means, rather than religious scruples, that makes them refrain from it. In cases of urgent necessity, even religion authorizes any kind of food, and in the event of famine a Brahmin may eat the limb of a dog.—*McCulloch's Dictionary.*

ROSSINI, THE GREAT ARTIST.—I saw ROSSINI ten days ago, walking on the Boulevard des Italiens, leaning on the arm of M. ACCURSI, the prefect of police at Rome during the republic of which MAZZINI was the chief. He was then looking extremely well, and returned with grace and affability the numerous salutes that he received. ROSSINI is a Parisian institution. During the Winter months his invariable promenade is from the corner of the Chaussée d'Antin (where he lives on the second floor over the Café Foy,) to the corner of the Rue Drouot, at the other end of the Boulevard des Italiens. He sometimes, especially when the weather is showery, diverges into the Passage de l'Opera, where he takes two or three turns. He generally has some young people about him, and not unfrequently a young lady. In the Summer he may be always seen, between luncheon and dinner, toddling about in the long gravel walks of the garden of his Italian villa at Passy. His idea of the decline of life is to let it flow on tranquilly. He hates railways, and feels no necessity for change of air at watering places. He gives some musical *soirées* in the Chaussée d'Antin, loves to patronize rising artists—especially ladies—and is always ready to give an autograph and a kind testimonial to his tradesmen.—*Paris Times.*

M. LACHAUD, THE GREAT FRENCH ADVOCATE.—M. LACHAUD is now in his forty-ninth year. He is of the middle stature, with a large round head, high forehead, somewhat bald, light hair, cleanly shaven, full face and florid complexion. He pleaded in the well-known Lafarge case when he was only twenty-one years old, and had for his senior M. PAILLET, to whom he can hardly be said to have acted the part of second. In criminal cases he is admitted to be without his equal at the Paris Bar; in civil causes he succeeds best in such matters as judicial separations, the contesting of wills, and generally with all questions of fact. Throughout the proceedings before the Court he is ever on the watch, and never lets a word from the Judge or a gesture of a witness escape him. He is fertile in resources, and changes the conduct of a case with marvelous skill and rapidity, and he preserves an imperturbable calm until the moment arrives for him to address the Jury. Then his action becomes animated, his gestures expressive, his voice rises louder and louder, and he shows signs of increasing agitation, and violently strikes the table in front of him. Gradually he strides across the body of the Court toward the Jury, when, standing in front of them and trying to read the expressions of their faces, their impressions and their thoughts, he seeks to fascinate them with his looks, to magnetize them with his nervous eloquence, and by his vehemence to drag, as it were, a favorable verdict from them.

BROWNING'S FATHER.—The father of ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, died quite recently in Paris, where he had resided with a daughter for many years. He would have been eighty-five had he lived a few days longer. In the course of this long life he was never in bed from illness for a single day until within three days of his death. He was not only a ruddy, active man, with fine hair that retained its strength and brownness to the last, but he had a courageous spirit and a remarkably intelligent mind. The old man went smiling and peaceful to his long rest, preserving his faculties to the last, insomuch that the physician, astonished at his calmness and good humor, turned to his daughter, and said in a low voice: "Does this gentleman know that he is dying?" The daughter said, in a voice which the father could hear: "He knows it;" and the old man said, with a quiet smile: "Death is no enemy in my eyes." His last words were spoken to his son ROBERT, who was fanning him: "I fear I am wearying you, dear."—*Paris Times.*

LUXURY.—At this present moment luxury in France, America, and even England has advanced till it is, we believe, in spite of our cotemporary, becoming mischievous. Men, and still more, women, make of outward luxury a passion, till they expend toil and mental force and life itself to gratify it, feel delight when their equipages are the finest, their plate the heaviest, their wines the most expensive, till in fact mere surroundings have become part of themselves, absorb and stifle all that is nobler in them. To "rise" is to have things, to "shine" to have the richest things, to "succeed" to have immensely rich things, and to "fail" to give up rich things or not to get them. There is no harm in the rich things, any more than there is in pigs' food, but to want them as pigs want swill is to be piggish without the excuse of a pig's nature, is to the individual degradation, to society an injury.—*London Spectator.*

Prices in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following interesting particulars respecting prices in Paris:

People are already looking up apartments for the Spring, and I have met several Americans on this most wearisome hunt, almost ready to despair, both on account of the prices and of the difficulty of finding a place "to suit." I will try to give you an idea of how much apartments cost in the aristocratic quarters of Paris, for doubtless many of your readers will be inclined to live "in style" when they come. On the Champs Elysées, Boulevards Malesherbes and Hausmann, &c., corresponding to Arlington and Beacon streets in Boston, you may find most elegant rooms, lighted by chandeliers, of polished oaken floors, approached by broad and luxurious staircases, and supplied by all the modern water and heating conveniences; but you must make up your mind to pay stoutly for them. The first *etage* in these fine buildings cost anywhere from $2,000 to $4,000 a year; the fourth *etage*, which is still sumptuous, though elevated, anywhere from $1,000 to $1,500.

Between these magnificent quarters and the poorest and closest, however, it is very hard to find a medium. Suppose, for instance, a man would like to have *apartements* "neat, not gaudy," comfortable but not luxurious, and is willing to pay $500 or $400 a year for them; it is strange that such a thing it is hardly possibly to find. There seems to be hardly a choice between palaces and dens. France, you know, does not boast that great governing middle-class which we find in the "homes of England;" it is either luxury or humble bare sufficiency here. A great rise, too, is anticipated in the price of provisions in the Spring, and of course shopkeepers of all kinds will "stick on prices like fury," as a not over refined, but very expressive American said the other day. Let me give you a few of the prices as they stand, to show how reasonable (if one only has a little experience and isn't cheated) they are at present; and meanwhile I will make a prediction that they will be doubled in the Spring. The only resort will then be, as I said before, to "beating down."

I wanted a first-class dress-coat the other day, to attend an official reception; a French friend took me to a capital tailor, quite in the *mode*, who said he would make me a very good one for 80 francs, ($16,) but that he would give me a tip-top one, lined throughout with the best silk, for 100 francs, ($20.) And so he did, and there isn't a better coat in America. Vests, best broadcloth, are 15 francs, ($3;) pantaloons do., 25 francs, ($5.) First-rate every-day woolen vests and pants cost in the neighborhood of 30 francs, ($6.) Capital shoes, very handsome and last forever, for 20 francs, ($4;) very good ordinary half that. First-rate "stove-pipes," (hats,) made to order, are 16 francs, ($3 25;) good business hats 11 francs, ($2 25.) Excellent plain silk dress for lady, 120 francs, ($24;) magnificent for $30. This in crack stores on the Boulevard Italiens. Handsome ladies' bonnets in the style, for 30 francs, ($6.) Collars, linen, for 15 cents apiece. Cravats and neckties of every possible price, but all very cheap for their quality in comparison with American charges. Neither can I set any price on jewelry, except to say that all kinds are vastly cheaper than in Boston or New-York. Handsome Geneva watches, (gold,) for ladies, cost from $30 upward, according to ornaments on the cases. Capital Eperay and Chalons champagne—the real stuff—$15 a dozen; ditto Bordeaux or Burgundy, $7 a dozen.

All kinds of manual labor, such as moving, putting up furniture, mending articles, carpenters', tinners', or ironmongers' work, are very cheap—say $1 a day. Hack-riding is 40 cents an hour, or less for a whole day; and for this you may have a handsome carriage, quite fit to appear with credit in the grand drive in the Bois de Boulogne, and meet your friends with upright heads.

JAMES A. HENRY, Esq., has been an Alderman of Little Rock, Ark., for twenty years, and it is proposed to elect him to the position of Mayor at the election in January.

MY CHRISTMAS BOX.

From London Society.

Many years ago, in my round-jacket days, there was an oft-told story popular among schoolboys, of a certain Frenchman who came across the British Channel on a visit to this country, and whose limited acquaintance with our language, added to a combination of circumstances which I will not attempt to detail, led him to rashly infer that half the English vocabulary was represented by the word Box. The intelligent foreigner used to be described as riding on the front outside seat of a mail coach, which I need scarcely say his fellow-passengers called the "box" seat. He chances to inquire the purpose of a little Cockney habitation perched upon the hill-side, and is told that it is a shooting-box He marvels at a few quaintly clipped trees standing within a cottage paling, and the driver straightway informs him that they are box-trees. By-and-by, as they drive through a village, two urchins are seen at fisticuffs, on the pavement. "Que diable! vat you call that sport there?" "What, those little chaps fighting? C'est le boxe, Mossoo; English art of self-defence, vous savez!" Just as they turn a corner in the road there is a shout from some rustics behind. The guard looks round—the driver pulls up. Something has fallen from the rumble. "Ah, tenez! c'est donc une valise——?" &c., &c. (Here we may suppose some ten minutes of lively prattle on the part of Mossoo.) "What is it, Bill?" cries Mr. Flickster, tugging at the ribbons. "Only a darned old box tumbled off." "Box again! Mon Dieu!" ejaculates the foreigner, and once more the wheels are trundling onward.

Well, I won't pursue the story to its end, or describe how this unhappy Frenchman was driven to the verge of madness by the constant repetition of a monosyllable which kept on turning up with the pertinacity of a recurring decimal. The truth is, the anecdote is a plaguy long one, and judged by the light of maturer years is not calculated to inspire any but very young ladies and gentlemen with merriment. I have merely alluded to it as the only one out of my famous *repertoire*—(six is my average at every dinner-party, with, say a couple more for the ladies upstairs)—*the* only one which would form an appropriate introduction to this article, and give the reader a sly hint that a Christmas-box may be a box in more senses than one.

The truth is it was a real box—not a new half-crown slipped into the palm of a twopenny postman as he stands shivering with a blue nose at your hall-door; nor a five-shilling piece, accepted with a curtsey by Betty the housemaid; no, nor that bright yellow sovereign which Master Dick annually expects from his godpapa on New Year's Day, but a box in the sternest and most material signification of the word, *i. e.*, a box with a lid and hinges, lock and key, manufactured, as I have every reason to believe, by those eminent stationers and dressing-case makers, Messrs. Parmegiano and Giotto, of Oxford-street.

And a mighty pretty little box it was, to be sure, covered with brown morocco leather outside, and overlaid with curiously-wrought brass corner-plates and escutcheons, lined internally with blue silk. There was my name and crest, if you please, underneath the handle, and everything about it as complete as need be.

Now, how came I, a wretched young bachelor, living in dingy chambers, with just sufficient furniture about me for comfort and nothing more—who light myself to bed with a eighteen-penny candlestick, and brew my souchong in Britannia metal—how happened it, I say, that I fell into possession of such a dandified and elegant article of household use?

The answer is simple enough. It was given to me. So far so good. But by whom? Evidently by no one of my own sex. Such luxurious souvenirs are not exchanged by whiskered friends. No; it was a pledge of affection from my lovely and (let me say at once) unmarried cousins, Rose and Laura Winseme, who had dispatched it from Hollygate per Great Western Railway train, (this side upward, to be kept dry,) so that it arrived one Christmas Eve by parcels delivery; and I perfectly remember Mrs. Kinahan, my worthy but too-often-inebriated laundress, bringing it in triumphantly, under a false impression that it was a Stilton cheese, and possibly (for my cupboard lock is frequently out of repair) in the fond belief that before long some of it might fall to her share. I recollect being requested to sign my autograph in a sort of ledger, by way of acknowledging the receipt of my parcel from the G. W. R. Company, and, at last, examining its contents.

Those dear girls (Heaven bless 'em!) had written me a long letter to say how sorry they were that I was prevented from paying my usual visit to Hollygate that Winter; wanted to know whether I remembered the fun we all had last Christmas Eve, (didn't I!) but had no doubt I should enjoy myself as much, if not more, where I was going, (&c., &c., with a great many notes of admiration, and every other word underlined.) Finally, I was asked to accept their best wishes for the season, together with the accompanying little souvenir, which they hoped I should like. It was mamma's choice. She bought it at Exeter, and Rev. Minton Tyler, their new curate, said it was very pretty and *quite mediæval*—(and he ought to know, you know, because his brother is a member of the Oxbridge Antiquarian Society)—I should find the key wrapped in a bit of silver paper inside, &c., &c.

All very well; but what in the name of fortune was I to do with my box? To what possible use could I put it? I couldn't use it as a glove box, for I couldn't keep light kids on stock. I couldn't use it as a cigar-box, for that would have been—so to speak—desecration. I couldn't use it as a jewel-box, for I hadn't any jewelry. At last a brilliant idea occurred to me. I would turn it into a cash-box It is true that I had very little to deposit in the way of actual specie, but there was a certain advantage in that fact, for the box would thus have an easy time of it, and be put to less wear and tear. Besides, I was in possession of a score or two of letters from—well, perhaps, from one of my cousins, which had long lain ignobly in the drawer of my wardrobe. I determined that they should be henceforth enshrined, with due dignity, in my new cash-box, and that where my treasure was, there should my heart be also.

Well, I penned a letter full of gratitude to the Misses Winsome, deposited their present in my bureau, packed up my traps, and went down to Grimwood Hall, a short distance from London, to spend Christmas. I didn't stay there long. The fact is that Grimwood is not like Hollygate. My host and hostess were very kind, and I had a little hunting and a little dancing, and a great deal of dining, but all the time I could not help thinking that I should have been ten times as jolly at Hollygate—walking out with the girls—helping them to decorate the church for Christmas Day under Rev. Minton Tyler's superintendence to say nothing of tying up the mistletoe bough in that dear old oak-panelled dining-room. However, it couldn't be helped, and so I made the best of it, and came back to town just in time for the pantomimes.

Well, went to a pantomime. and enjoyed myself as I always do on such occasions. My old friend, Dick Dewberry, called for me one evening, and we both went off together, taking a chop at the Rainbow *en route*, and winding up with a Welsh rarebit at Evans'. Those to whom the domestic economy of life in chambers is familiar well know how much a bachelor thus lodged lies at the mercy of his laundress. An Englishman's house is said to be his castle, and on the same principle any young fellow who sports his oak ought to escape all intrusion from the outside world. But there is one grim invader of our second-floor sanctuaries whom neither bolt nor bar can exclude. Mrs. Kinahan had a duplicate of my door-key, and came in and out when she liked. Being perfectly aware of this fact, and also that she was a lady of a very inquiring turn of mind, I was in the habit of locking up an old-fashioned bureau, where I kept a few knicknacks, old letters, &c., whenever I left my chambers. It so happened, however, that on the evening in question I left it unlocked, and it also happened that I had chosen it some days before as the repository for my cousins' present. I came home rather tired from the theatre and went to bed at once. But the next morning, having occasion to go to this bureau, I discovered to my great astonishment and indignation, that the "Christmas-box" had disappeared. My first hope was that I had overlooked it. I might have left it in some drawer or shelf in the upper part of the bureau. I rummaged every corner hastily, and finding no trace of the box summoned Mrs. Kinahan, and told her what had happened.

She began in the usual way by remarking, as if it were a peculiar trait in her disposition, that she scorned a thief; that if I had lost anythink in the house, why, of course, in the house it must be; that no other gents had ever made a sim'lar complaint; that she had been in the charing line twenty-six year come Lady Day; and that the breath of calomel had never reached her yet, which of course it was as unpleasant to her as it was to me, and would I please to try and recolleck when I see it last.

"Why yesterday afternoon, before I went out," said I. "Has any one but yourself been in the room since?"

"Not a livink soul!" exclaimed Mrs. Kinahan, emphatically.

"Quite sure of that?"

"Mr. Easel," remarked my laundress, laying her hand upon a brown Holland stomacher, "if I was never to move from this here spot again. I—lor, there now—I declare I never thought of that," said she, suddenly interrupting herself.

"Never thought of what?" said I.

"Why, the sweeps!"

"Sweeps," I said, in some amazement—"what sweeps?"

"Why, they sweeps as come early this morning to do your and Mr. Mugwell's chimbleys."

"You don't mean to say you allowed any strange man to be in this room alone?" I asked.

"Alone. Oh dear no, Sir. I was in the room the whole of the time—excepting, as you may say, ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, while I went down to Mr. Mugwell's rooms to look after the other sweep, which both are highly respectable men, for I know the sister-in-law of one of them is acquainted with Mrs. Sutcliffe, who sits under the same minister with me at Sarum chapel."

"Indeed," said I, not quite seeing what Mrs. Sutcliffe's theological convictions had to do with the question. "Well, and so you left this fellow here by himself for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour?"

"There or thereabouts, Sir," said Mrs. K., smoothing down her apron with great complacency.

"Then allow me to tell you, Mrs. Kinahan, that you acted like an idiot—that I shall at once put the matter in the hands of the police—and that I have to request you to wait here until my return," said I, hastily snatching up my hat.

"As you p—p—please, Sir," stammered Mrs. K.; "but I put it to you, Mr. Easel, how could any one go for to suppose that, in a matter of ten minutes, which it were not more, and him being own brother-in-law to a friend of Mrs. Sutcliffe"—

"Oh, confound Mrs. Sutcliffe," said I, rushing down-stairs, and having hailed a Hansom cab, I jumped in, and drove to the nearest police station.

I don't know whether it may be derived from early associations, and that undefined, but abiding terror of the force with which my ancient nurse, Sairey-Jane, managed to imbue my youthful mind, but if, at the age of six, I labored under an impression that the strong arm of the law could at any time be brought to bear on little boys who smeared their pinafores, resisted the painful, but salutary application of the small tooth-comb, or declined to go to bed at 8 o'clock—if I mistook certain gallant attentions which X 22 was in the habit of paying my attendant for an anxiety concerning my moral bearing in regard to Sundays, these delusions have not been without their influence in after life. To this day a policeman in the public discharge of his duty is in my eyes a being of no ordinary importance, and I experience an uncomfortable sensation of extra responsibility whenever I enter a station-house. Could those blue-coated gentlemen read the history of your life up to the present moment—were they aware of all the secret imagining of your heart—did they know, for instance, the extent of your balance at the banker's—your notions on apostolical succession—or how you caught that cold by walking up and down a certain street of Mayfair the other night with your eyes sadly fixed upon a certain lighted window of a certain house? Supposing all these particulars, I say, to have been investigated by X 22—imagine that he has taken stock of your movements and dotted down his estimate of your general character in his pocket-book—shouldn't you feel somewhat uncomfortable in his presence? Can't you fancy him coming up, touching you gently on the shoulder, and telling you you're "wanted?"

Some vague apprehension of this sort always haunts me at a police-court. I feel desirous of explaining at once to those lynx-eyed, sturdy servants of justice that, in spite of all my shortcomings and thriftless moments, I am not the man who committed the Waterloo Bridge murder; that I really had nothing to do with that robbery of plate in Little Bullion-street; and as for the young lady with fair and blue eyes, age nineteen, who left her home clad in a striped silk dress, white chip bonnet, and black lace shawl, with a strawberry mark under her right ear, I know no more of her present destination than her disconsolate great aunt, from whose house she eloped.

When the inspector of the X ⋈ Y division had listened to the complaint of a small greengrocer who wanted to take out a summons against his wife for giving him a black eye, and had prescribed a cool retreat in the adjoining cell for a red-haired youth who appeared to be impertinently drunk, he turned to me with stern politeness, and dipping his pen afresh in the ink before him, inquired my business. I told him in as few words as possible what had happened.

"Was there much money in the box?" he asked, when I had made an end of my story.

"Only two or three sovereigns and some silver," I said, "but that's not so much consequence to me as—as—"

"As what, Sir?" said the inspector, blandly.

"Why, the fact is," I added, with a sudden consciousness that I was getting rather red in the face, "the fact is there was a bundle of letters which——"

"Quite so, Sir," said the inspector (who seemed to see through the whole thing in that short space of time familiarly known as a jiffey,) "and you'd like to get 'em again, I suppose. Well, Mr. Easel, I'll see what can be done for you. It's a detective's job, that's what it is. Now, I've got a very sharp officer here, name of McNabb, just the man to find out all about it. Here! you chaps over there. Seen anything of McNabb this morning?"

"He was here about half an hour ago, Sir, but I think he's gone home to dinner," was the answer.

"Well, one of you just step up and tell him to come down here to me as soon as he can."

The messenger set off on his errand, and being assured by the inspector that Mr. McNabb would soon follow me, I returned to my chambers to await his arrival. I had never been brought face to face with a detective before, and having heard wondrous stories of their sagacity and indefatigable zeal, prepared myself for a great display of both qualities. I felt, therefore, slightly disappointed when Mr. McNabb arrived to find him a very ordinary-looking man with a benevolent, easy-going sort of expression, as if he looked upon his calling in the light of a good practical joke which had never been sufficiently appreciated.

He asked me to repeat what I had already told the inspector, and made sundry inquiries as to the character of Mrs. Kinahan, on which I felt bound to reveal her partiality for Jamaica rum (though, to do her justice, she never indulged in that cordial as long as she could get at my cognac.) I also mentioned a chronic absorption of pence, which I had observed whenever I left them on the mantelpiece, and especially commented on Mrs. K.'s insatiable appetite for manuscript literature; particularly when it took the form of private correspondence.

Mr. McNabb received this information with a benevolent smile, and gave me to understand that there was nothing of an important or exceptional character about these phenomena. He added, however, that it would be advisable, for certain reasons of his own, to have a private interview with my laundress at once. I therefore called Mrs. K. (who had lingered at the top of the stairs improvising fictitious corkscrews out of the corners of her apron,) and sent her into my study, where she remained closeted with Mr. McNabb for the space of ten minutes. At the end of that time Mrs. K., still engaged in the manufacture of corkscrews, larger and more feeble than before, came out, and I joined the detective, whose countenance instantly assumed a significant but placid expression.

"Well, Sir," said he, shutting the door, and looking carefully round the studio—as if my lay figure couldn't keep a secret—"well, Sir, I think there's little doubt what's at the bottom of this here business."

"Sharp fellow!" I thought; "found it all out already."

"It's my opinion," continued the McNabb slowly, and with great *aplomb*—"it's my opinion, Sir, that it was the sweep as done it."

This conclusion seemed to my mind so excessively obvious that I was somewhat surprised at its being announced in such an oracular manner.

"Your laundress," added the detective, "who appears to me a most respectable person, and as for a drop now and then why you know they all *will* have it. Mr. Easel—your laundress, Sir, tells me that she left this man some ten minutes or more in your room—and I believe her, Sir—I think, when she says that, that she's telling the truth, Mr. Easel."

"I haven't a doubt of it," said I; "but what then?"

"Well, Sir, I shall make it my business to verify that statement by inquiring from private sources into the character of Mrs. K., and I shall find out all about her, Sir, from a child up'ard, as you'll see."

"Very good," said I, "but with regard to the sweep?"

"With regard to the sweep, Sir," said the McNabb, with a determined air, "I propose to go at once to his lodgings, and see what's to be got out of him. Mrs. Kinahan told me where he lives, and I've took down the address."

"Shall I come with you?" I asked.

"Why, p'r'aps it would be as well, Sir," said Mr. McNabb, taking up his hat; "only keep in the background till I've spoke to him, if you please."

It was only a couple of minutes' walk to the house in which Mrs. Sutcliffe's friend's brother-in-law lived. We found it in a little dirty street, half of which had been converted into shops devoted chiefly to the sale of coals and green grocery, with here and there a newsvender and tobacconist's, or a small establishment for the repair of broken crockery.

"No. 42, I think?" said Mr. McNabb, surveying the house in question with a professional eye. The ground-floor was occupied by a marine store dealer. On the upper story was exhibited a panel picture of a yellow rack or other instrument of torture on a blue ground, with the dubious inscription, "MANGLING DONE HERE," appended below. The sweep lived in the basement floor. Mrs. Kinahan had given us the address.

Mr. McNabb, having made in his own mind what the doctors call a rapid diagnosis of the external aspect of affairs, and desiring me to wait outside, forthwith entered the house by its open door, and descended what are generally called the kitchen stairs, but which, in this instance, led to the sweep's apartments. After a short interval I could hear a violent altercation was going on downstairs, and, indeed, as I was standing close to the area railings, some very emphatic adjectives and substantives reached my ear through the open window below. In the meantime Mr. McNabb had been joined by a member of the regular force, who, seeing a detective enter the house, came to the conclusion that something was "up," and went to offer his assistance.

In about half an hour they came out the McNabb looking somewhat hot and flustered as if he had been engaged in a scuffle, which, indeed, turned out to be the case. It appeared that, on entering the premises he had at once charged the sweep with the robbery and stated his intention of searching the rooms. To this proceeding Mr. Tozer (who was in a very beery state) expressed an objection by charging at him with a broom, on which the detective was under the painful necessity of knocking him down there and then. This little ceremony being concluded, the McNabb. backed by professional assistance, carried out his original purpose amid a volley of loud and unpleasant ejaculations on the part of the sweep, who threatened both the policemen with immediate vivisection, and a series of anatomical experiments relating to their heads, hearts and livers, whenever he should catch them alone. Not a trace, however, of the box or its contents was to be found. "And, what's more, Sir," said the detective, "it ain't no manner of use trying to get anything out of that fellow while he's in that state. He's not, as you may say, amenable to reason now; but if we stop till to-morrow, when he's sobered a bit, I'll tackle him again."

"In the meantime he may destroy the box and its contents," I suggested.

"So he may, Sir," said the detective, "but then again he may not, and one thing is quite certain—we can't get at it now."

"But you might take him into custody, mightn't you?" I asked.

"Mr. Easel," said the McNabb, "I'd lock him up directly if you give him in charge, but where would be the use of it? We've got nothing to go upon—not a scrap o' evidence, and that's where it is, you see. S'pose we took him afore the magistrate: well, the magistrate hears the case. Well, he says, 'I can't detain the man on sich grounds as these,' he says. Well, the man's discharged, and I'm reprimanded, and may be you get something disagreeable said to you. Well, you know that ain't pleasant, Mr. Easel."

There was no gainsaying this argument, and so I agreed to wait until the following day, when Mr. McNabb promised to renew his efforts, and in the meantime to make all possible inquiry regarding the sweep's antecedents. I went back to my chambers, as may be supposed, in no very happy frame of mind, reflecting on my carelessness in leaving my bureau unlocked, speculating on the probable fate of my unlucky letters and wondering whether I should ever see them again. About eight o'clock that evening I was sitting before a roaring fire, trying to console myself with a pipe and brooding over my loss, while the snow fell heavily outside and drifted into the angles of my study window, when I was startled by a single rap on the knocker of my outer door. The weather was far too cold and stormy for the chance of a friendly bachelor visit. I expected nothing to be sent home for me, and altogether the summons took me so much by surprise that I half hesitated to open the door. I had scarcely risen from my chair, however, before I heard another rap, louder than the first, and then a succession of very feeble ones, but all of the same monosyllabic character. There is a little space between the double doors of my chambers, which is quite dark at night, so that when I had opened them I was obliged to retreat a few paces before I could see who was outside. At first I could see nothing at all, but on looking more attentively I became aware of two red and bleary eyes, which kept winking insensately in the darkness. I could see no body belonging to them; but a few flakes of snow dimly outlined what I presumed to be the figure of a man.

"Who's there?" I said, at last.

No one answered, but the eyes went on blinking.

"What do you want?" I asked.

The only replay I got this time was a very sudden but decided hiccup.

"Come in directly," said I, "or I shall shut the door again."

At this injunction the figure moved slowly forward, catching hold of the doorpost and wall as if to steady itself. At last it entered the room, and by the light of my reading-lamp I ascertained that my visitor was a short man covered with soot and very tipsy. It is rash to jump hastily to conclusions, but it now became pretty clear to me who this gentleman was, and why he had put in an appearance. Moving by slow degrees further into the room, and catching hold of the back of a chair, which swayed to and fro under his grasp, he smiled at me, hiccuped, smiled again, and then suddenly assuming an air of intense seriousness, drew a card out of his pocket and presented it to me with a low bow which, in his unstable condition, very nearly became a tumble.

I took the card, and read as follows:

SAMUEL TOZER,
Practical and Theoretical Chimney-Sweep,
No. 42 Little Ashton-street,
three doors from Rakewell-place Sandown-square.

S. T., begs to return his respectful thanks for the liberal support he has received, also to state Nothing shall be wanting on his part to give Every satisfaction having had many years Experience prompts him to solicit their future patronage and kind recommendation.

All orders by Post or Otherwise thankfully received and punctually attended to as he attends to Business himself.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS AND FLUES EFFECTUALLY CURED.

All kinds of Chimneys Climbed and Examined for Builders and others if Required.

☞ Please to Ring the Sweep's Bell.

CAUTION—Beware of Spuriens Parties loitering about the corner of Streets and calling at houses for Orders in my name.

In case of fire, Please to hang up this Card in the Kitchen.

"Are you the man who swept my chimney this morning?" I asked.

"Yesh, I—I—[hic]—amsir," said the sweep. "Thashmycard, country ordersh p—p—puncshally attended to."

"Then all I have to say is——" I began.

"Shtopabit Mr. Easel," said the man; "shtop—I know what you're [hic] going to say, but ponmylife—I—really, I—I take my dick, I don't—know—nothing—about—it—There!"

"Sir," said I, in a great rage, "the police have already——"

"Shtop a moment, Miss—mistreasel; look 'ere now, thashwashamcoming—to," said Mr. Tozer, beginning in a very low key and suddenly raising his voice into a shrill whisper. "Look 'ere, Mr. Easel, you've been shending per—p—perlease—pleasman to my 'ouse—pleasman comsh to me and [hic] asksh me about a box—I dunnew nothing about a box—I sez, I knows [hic] nothing about a box—pleasman sez I does; I sez I doesn't, and pleasman knocks me down—werry ungen'lemanly thing that, Mr. Easel—and un—christian—too, I call it."

"Perhaps you think so, Mr. Tozer," said I, "but the fact is——"

"Mistreasel, Sir, you've got shervant—have you ashked thashervant whashe knows about thish box? Why not ashker; why come to me about the box? Look 'ere—I—I've swep chimneysh hereabouish ever sinsh—ever—sinsh I [hic] everinsh——"

Here Mr. Tozer, overcome with emotion, said no more, but let go the chair at a great risk of tumbling over, and holding the palm of his left hand horizontally, about a couple of feet from the floor, pointed at it with his right finger as steadily as he could. This remarkable pantomime I interpreted as an indication of the stature he had attained at the commencement of his professional career. But even supposing this to be correct, and that he really had begun to sweep chimneys at two years old, this fact did not affect the question of his general integrity, and so I told him, as politely as I could.

"Verriwellsir," said he, drawing himself up to his full height (about four feet six), and leaning against the wall in a heroic attitude, "verrigood Mishtreasel—you you—thinkigotyourcashbox, I tell you, I'd—I dunnownothinaboutcashbox, I nevershawcashbox in my life—I—[hic]—say—wotishacashbox? Mishter Easel I shwear I 've *not* got yercashbox—so help—so help my—[hic] GOODNESS!

At this juncture Mr. Tozer's feet slid violently apart, and he was nearly descending to the floor in an acrobatic attitude, when I picked him up and guiding him by the shoulder, put him outside my room and shut the door. For a short interval there was a feeble kicking at the panel, but this gradually subsided, and at last I had the satisfaction to hear Mr. Tozer slowly bumping down stairs.

The next morning at breakfast, while turning over this adventure in my mind, it occurred to me that so dirty a thief as the sweep could hardly have opened my bureau and taken anything out of it without leaving some trace of his handiwork behind him. I determined to search the place well, and sure enough on the under side of the shelf beneath which my Christmas Box was placed, I found a sooty smear, as if it had been grazed by a sleeve. This placed the matter beyond a doubt. When the detective came, he told me that he had made the fullest inquiry regarding Mrs. Kinahan, whose character (saving in the particular before mentioned) was irreproachable: that he had ascertained the sweep, on the contrary, to be "a bad lot;" that he feared I should never see my papers again, but that he was prepared to do everything for me in his power, &c., &c.

I then showed him my discovery of the soot-mark, in which he seemed much interested. "Most sing'lar thing, Sir," said he. "I thought of that yesterday."

"Thought of what?" said I.

"Of looking into your bureau to see if he had left a mark."

"But you didn't do so," I observed.

"Well, no, Mr. Easel, I did not; but my intention was the same, you see. And all this proves to me, Sir, how right I was in the first conclusion I come to in this here matter. The moment I heard just the outline of the case, I says to myself, I says, it's the sweep 'as done it. And what's more, Sir, you may depend on it the sweep did do it, and no one else."

However gratifying this assurance might have been at an earlier stage of the proceeding, I felt it a little redundant now; and, therefore, while assuring the McNabb of my confidence in his penetration, I said that we had better, now that this point was established, turn our attention to the best means of getting the box restored. I told him that I was quite prepared to sacrifice the money which it contained, and even give a sovereign by way of *douceur* to any one who would bring back the box and letters. This latter proposal the McNabb at first opposed, saying that he thought it was like compounding a felony, and he didn't know what the Inspector would say; but on my showing him first that I had yet made no formal charge against the man, and secondly, that if I chose to give my coat to any one who had previously robbed me of my cloak, I was not aware that the law could interfere to prevent my doing so, he seemed to see the matter in a new light, and promised to leave word at the shops in Little Ashton-street that I had offered a reward for the partial restitution of my property.

In the afternoon of the next day I was honored by another visit from Mr. Tozer; this time pretty sober, but wearing such a scoundrelly expression of deceit and assurance, that I had the greatest difficulty in restraining my wrath. He plunged at once into the subject, and I took care to be cautious.

"Mr. Easel, Sir," said he, making me a cringing sort of bow, "I understand as 'ow you've hoffered a reward for this here box wot's missing."

"I have," said I, "and if you will only bring it to me——."

"I, Sir!" rejoined the sweep, with a bad pretence at surprise. "I! Lor bless yerrart, 'ow should I come by it?"

"That I won't ask," I said; "but if you will only bring it here, or get it sent to Mr. McNabb, the reward shall be yours."

"Sir," said the sweep, "that you're a gentilman is apparient, and being onrabble I respex you as sich. But with regard to this 'ere box, which in course I never see it, being innasent, s'elp me eving, nothink 'ud be prouder and wilinger than me in serving you in bringing back that box which I never took away, no, nor know no more about it than the hunborn snow; for what I say is, rewards is nothink to a honest man, and though a numble sweep, was never knowd to prig a 'apenny, yet knocked down and used shameful by pleasmen as ought to know better——."

"Well, Mr. Tozer," said I, wishing to cut short this harangue, "the box has been taken by some hands, that's certain, and the thief, whoever he may be——."

"Dont say he'" whined the sweep. "It might have been a she!"

"Well," said I, "whoever it was managed to carry it off the premises. Now, you know, Mr. Tozer, these ill-gotten gains never stay long in one place; they pass from hand to hand."

"Just so, Sir," said the sweep, as if he began to see my drift.

"Supposing," I said, "by any remote accident this box fell into your possession?"

"Don't think it likely myself," said Mr. Tozer. "However, there's no saying."

"In that case," I went on, "you'd feel bound to bring it back to its rightful owner, and naturally claim the reward."

The sooty scoundrel's eyes twinkled a little here as he replied in a mock heroic voice, "Mr. Heasel, I should deem it a honor to serve you anyways in my power."

"Or if, to save you from the trouble of coming here, I sent Mr. McNabb to your lodgings, you could give it to him, you know."

Mr. Tozer winced a little at this suggestion. "I don't want no pleasmen a botherink me," he said. "That McNabb has a uncommon disagreeable way o' going to work. Me and him had a difference the other day—besides, why should I 'ave the box? *If* I hears anything about it, in course I'll do my dooty. It might be brought back—mind, I'm only surmising—it might be brought back by a child."

"So it might," said I; "who knows?"

"Or—or a female?" suggested the sweep, in a speculative tone of voice.

I nodded.

"Which neither on 'em," continued Mr. Tozer, "might have 'ad anythink to do with its being took away. Well, you see, Sir, it would be werry hard if the perlease turned disagreeable, and blamed it on to them as didn't deserve it."

"Leave that to me," said I; "I'll take care no innocent person gets into trouble."

"Then there was some—some money in the box, as well as letters, didn't you say, Sir?" asked Mr. Tozer, looking down on the carpet.

"Yes," I said; "but I dare say that is already spent. *Shouldn't you think so?*"

"Well, Mr. Easel," said the sweep, slightly raising his eyes from the floor, "in course, no one can't say for certain, but since you ax my opinion, I should say it was uncommon likely. But it's the letters and the box that *you* want, ain't it?" he continued, quickly.

"The box and the letters," I repeated; "and remember that, unless they are restored before Tuesday night, no reward will be given."

"Toosday night; werry good, sir. You can't say no fairer, and I'll do my best to circ'late that obserwashun,' said Mr. Tozer, taking up his greasy hat from the floor. "Good arternoon, sir. I wish yer luck." And so saying he took his departure.

* * *

A few days afterwards the detective called on me with my missing treasure. It had been brought, not to the police station, but to his own house by a "female." The lock had been wrenched open, but fortunately the rest of the box had escaped injury. McNabb, at my desire, purposely abstained from asking the woman any questions, and on finding the number of the letters to be correct, handed her a sovereign, according to promise.

Having thus literally fulfilled any obligation which existed on my part, I took the liberty of calling on Mr. Tozer and telling him of the soot-mark which I had found. I took care to add that if, after this discovery, any doubt had existed on the subject of his guilt, that doubt must have been removed by the manner in which the box had been brought back. I further told him that, as I had pledged my word to take no further steps in the matter, the Police would not interfere with him this time. But I denounced him as an impudent scoundrel, and strongly advised his amending his conduct for the future, lest he should come deservedly to the treadmill.

As for the McNabb, of course he had his "honorarium," though I must add that, as far as my experience points, I should say, "Every man his own detective" for the future.

And so endeth the legend of my "Christmas Box."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican Nominations in the First and Second Districts.

Republican conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress were held in the First and Second Districts of New-Hampshire on Thursday—that for the First District in Dover, and for the Second in Manchester. The former nominated Hon. JACOB H. ELA, of Rochester, and the latter Gen. AARON F. STEVENS, of Nashua.

Hon. AUSTIN F. PIKE, of Franklin, presided over the Convention for the Second District. Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, of Concord, present member of Congress from the district, after withdrawing his name as a candidate for renomination, moved that Gen. STEVENS be nominated by acclamation. The nomination was unanimously carried, and Gen. STEVENS appeared on the platform and accepted in a brief speech.

Mr. ELA was recently removed from the office of United States Marshal for the District of New-Hampshire. Mr. ELA served an apprenticeship in the *Statesman* office in Concord, and for a time was one of the publishers of that paper. Subsequently he was in the same capacity connected with the *Herald of Freedom*, formerly the organ of the New-Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, and at a later date for a short time with the Concord *Independent Democrat*. Since 1847 he has been a citizen of Rochester. In the line of civil offices Mr. ELA has been three years a Bank Commissioner, and two years a member of the Legislature. In 1861 he was appointed to the office of United States Marshal. Mr. ELA was one of the first Anti-Slavery advocates in New-Hampshire, is a person of indomitable will, and well informed upon public affairs.

Gen. STEVENS, the nominee in the Second District, is 47 years of age, and has been long and favorably known to the people of his State. He is an able lawyer and a tried Republican. He has been four years a member of the State Legislature and five years Solicitor of Hillsborough County, besides filling many minor positions of trust and responsibility. Immediately after the breaking out of the rebellion Gen. STEVENS offered his services to the State, and was made Major of the First Regiment of three months volunteers. In the Summer of 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, and in three years of active service he proved himself a brave, devoted and efficient officer. In December, 1864, he was breveted Brigadier-General for gallant conduct throughout the Virginia campaign, and especially for conspicuous bravery, at the head of his brigade, in the capture of Fort Harrison. In the assault upon that fort he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he has not yet fully recovered. Gen. STEVENS first came into the field for a Congressional nomination in 1858, when Hon. MASON W. TAPPAN, of Bradford, received for the third time the honors of the convention. In 1860 Gen. STEVENS was the leading candidate against Hon. EDWARD H. ROLLINS, receiving the votes of more than one-third of the delegates. In 1862 and in 1864 he was in the military service, and did not allow his name to be used in the Congressional conventions of those years.

In the Convention for the First District, three ballots were taken before a choice was made. A motion to take an informal ballot was negatived almost unanimously. Hon. JOHN D. LYMAN, of Farmington, briefly addressed the Convention and withdrew his name as a candidate. The first formal ballot was then taken with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 246; necessary for a choice, 124; JACOB H. ELA, of Rochester, had 103; SAMUEL M. WHEELER, of Dover, 88; Gen. GILMAN MARSTON, of Exeter, (the present incumbent,) 32; Hon. EDWARD A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 23, and there was no choice. On the third ballot Mr. ELA was nominated, receiving 124 votes to 119 for WHEELER, four votes being divided equally between Messrs. ROLLINS and MARSTON. The result of the ballot was received with enthusiasm by ELA's friends, and the successful candidate was called to the platform amid applause. He made an able speech of acceptance. A series of resolutions were then adopted and the Convention adjourned.

A Difficulty in South Carolina.

A communication has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from Gen. R. K. SCOTT, Department of South Carolina, inclosing the correspondence between himself and Gov. J. L. ORR, of that State. On the 14th inst. Gen. SCOTT received a communication from Gov. ORR requesting him to send an officer and file of men to Kingstree, on the Northeastern Railroad, to disband a military organization formed by freedmen, the order of Gen. SICKLES forbidding either whites or blacks to form such organizations. Letters from several citizens of that place accompanied the communication, complaining that about 300 freedmen had formed themselves into six military companies. Gov. ORR states that he desires friendly relations should exist between white and black, and he is ready to coöperate with the military at all times in preserving the peace and maintaining friendly relations between the races. Gen. SCOTT immediately directed Lieut. J. M. JOHNSON, with a file of men, to proceed to Kingstree, and with Col. A. E. MILES, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, investigate the matter, and, if necessary, to take summary measures to disperse all illegal assemblies and arrest all ringleaders. Those officers investigated the affair and ascertained that no military organization existed in that district, nor was there any disposition on the part of the freedmen to form one; the freedmen had assembled to discuss the labor question, and the subject of emigrating to Florida, a combined attempt having been made by the planters to coerce them into contracts to work the coming year for wages from $6 to $8 per month. To this the freedmen demurred, and held a meeting for discussion. After full investigation, it was believed that the whole thing originated from fear on the part of the planters that the freedmen would claim a proper remuneration for their labor. The General states the feelings of the people about Kingstree were so antagonistic to the presence of a Bureau officer, that a number of evil-disposed persons had threatened to take the life of such officer; consequently a garrison had been established there for the preservation of peace and good order. He also states that all organizations of either whites or blacks which are illegal shall be disbanded. The report that a freedman had been killed at Williamsburgh during a recent session of the Court there was erroneous, no such affair having taken place.

Treatment of Union Men in North Carolina.

In the North Carolina Legislature, Dec. 21, Mr. DAVIS, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Judiciary Committee, to which was referred a resolution instructing them to request the member from Henderson to appear before them and furnish the facts on which he based allegations of the partial administration of justice and of the persecution of Union men, to the end that the persons or authorities guilty of such persecutions may be punished, have discharged the duty devolved on them by the resolution, and submit the following report:

Mr. BLYTHE, the gentleman referred to in the resolution, authorizes the Committee to say that he meant no reflection upon the Judiciary or the Courts of the State, and that he was misunderstood if any gentleman supposed that he intended to charge or allege that there was a partial administration of justice in North Carolina, or that Union men were persecuted by the Courts. There was a great deal of crimination and recrimination, and in saying that Union men had been persecuted, he merely meant to say that those in favor of the Howard Amendment had been slandered and abused and stigmatized as being in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality.

The Committee are well satisfied, from their own knowledge, and from their investigations, that justice is fairly and impartially administered in the Courts of North Carolina, and that no legislation, such as contemplated in the resolution, is necessary.

It is due to Mr. HARRIS, the Senator from Rutherford, to state, that at his request, and with the consent of the Committee, his testimony was withdrawn, and that he declaimed "any connection with the charges and insinuations contained in one of the papers of this city," against the Judiciary Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. J. DAVIS,
For the Committee.

Democracy in Kentucky—Views of a Candidate for Governor.

Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON has written a lengthy letter to the editor of a Paducah paper, announcing his willingness to be a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, if the people insist upon it. In regard to the action of the returned Confederate soldiers last Summer, and the active part they took in controlling the politics of the State and helping themselves to office, Gen. PRESTON says it was a temporary expedient to revive the Democratic Party, which accomplished they propose to admit to equal share in its privileges all Democrats. The General says:

"The desire to nominate some person identified with the Southern cause springs, I think, from an uneasiness in the ranks of a large element of the party as to what may be their own future position and relations to it. Without doubt, after the close of the war, *the Southern element was the most energetic power in reviving the exanimate Democracy* of the State. Large numbers of the party were forced by choice, or tyranny, to abandon their homes and resist in arms the annihilation of rights ever held sacred by the Democracy. Others, sympathizing with the cause, submitted to and endured insults and injuries at home without offering resistance to the usurpations of their rights. Some, betrayed, duped and indignant at the perfidy by which their slaves and harvests were swept away, although originally Union men, joined our ranks. Terror and tyranny were everywhere.

The Southern men last year proclaimed the revival of the Democratic party, and though denounced as 'returned rebels' the convention of the 1st of May was called. They gave it strength and vitality. They once more lifted the Democratic flag and saved the party from becoming a mere transient and personal organization."

The Freedmen's Bureau in Texas.

The Galveston *News* of the 20th inst. states that Gen. KIDDOO, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, had just returned and issued the following card:

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 19, 1866.

Mr. Richardson, Editor Galveston News:

DEAR SIR: I observe on my return this morning that the *News* and other Texas papers have received the false impression that I have issued an order prohibiting freedmen from contracting for the coming year. Such is not the case. I sent word from Washington to take no action on contracts for the coming year until I should complete a uniform system, embodying such portions of the "Labor Law" passed by the late Legislature of the State of Texas, as applied to freedmen, and did not conflict with my instructions from Washington and existing acts of Congress.

It has been, and always will be, my policy to give all the legal and moral force of the Bureau to advance rather than retard the agricultural and industrial interests of the State, believing as I do that the best interests of the freedmen, and the highest enjoyment of their freedom, lies in the immediate channel of labor and industry.

Please insert this card in your paper, in order to correct any misapprehension that may exist among planters and other employers of freedmen on this subject.

All just claims will be approved as usual.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols., Asst. Com.

The Best Course for the South, as Viewed by a Texas Senator.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Herald.

Our Senators, BURNETT and ROBERTS, are in Washington, but not in the Senate. Under date of 30th November Judge BURNETT writes to a friend in Galveston as follows:

"There is no probability of our being admitted. Well, if that shall be the end of persecution, there is no great harm, but I fear the end is not there. The abominable Constitutional Amendment will be enforced, and what other requirements may be made human prescience cannot foresee. But in all events, patience, a diligent attention to our proper domestic interests, the diversifying of our agricultural products, the introduction of home manufactures, the speedy remedying of the deranged industrial system of the country, &c., are subjects sufficient to engross the attention of our citizens for some time, and will be more profitable than murmurings about this oppression or that act of tyranny that may for a season be permitted by an inscrutable Providence to be inflicted upon us."

The Planters and the Freedmen in Mississippi.

A letter from Kosciusko, Miss., to the Jackson *Clarion*, says:

The end of the year is close at hand, and our planters are now rapidly disposing of their cotton to wind up last year's business. Most all are preparing again, with singular energy and unanimity, to do that in which they utterly failed this year—to make good crops. A great deal of land has changed hands, many poor men buying themselves homes who in many cases never had owned lands before. This they were enabled to do by the good prices which they obtained for their cotton, and by continuing to make their jeans and homespun at home, instead of running to the stores and trading out the proceeds of their cotton, and such men will continue to advance in their circumstances now, until it will not be long before many of them will be independent. Freedmen are contracting for another year, but in most cases at higher rates than were paid last year. They say that the wages paid them last year, though customary, were inadequate to their necessities; that it takes more to do them now than when they were slaves, and they must have higher wages or go elsewhere to labor. On the other hand, many are returning who had left this county for strange lands; they say they would rather get back to "Old Massa," to the old homestead, to somebody who feels for them, and declare they will never leave again.

The Special Counsel of the United States

Hon. ISAAC P. REDFIELD, who has been appointed special counsel for the United States to take charge of the suits now pending against FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., and other rebel agents abroad, was formerly Chief-Justice of Vermont, having been elected for fifteen or twenty consecutive years to that position. He is one of the ablest jurists in New-England.

LAW REPORTS.

Counterfeiters Sentenced.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

John Parker, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for selling counterfeit money, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor at the Albany Penitentiary for two years. The evidence showed his guilt, and showed persistence and skill in his attempts to dispose of the bad money, and in concealing the more guilty principals, but on account of his youth, he being only eighteen years old, he received but a light sentence.

John Murphy, who was convicted of being engaged in counterfeiting, and who was recommended by the Jury to the mercy of the Court, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for seven years, the Court being satisfied that he was connected with a dangerous gang of counterfeiters, several of whom had previously been sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment.

AN EPISODE.

A wretched looking boy was brought forward, with handcuffs on him, who had been, it seems, caught before the Court opened in the morning making off with a quantity of letter paper, &c., which he had stolen from the drawer of the Judge's Bench. He carried a basket with some little pictures to sell, and these he put on top of the stolen stationery to conceal it. One of the officers discovered the theft, however, and the young thief sat by in handcuffs while the more hardened offenders were being sentenced to the State Prison. The Judge then made inquiries of the boy about himself. It turned out to be the old story, interspersed with plentiful sobs and tears—no father nor mother—got his living by pedling, and never was up before no Court before; knew it was wrong to take the things, but a boy named Hickey told him he could make some money if he took them, and if he was let go this time he would never do so any more.

After an earnest admonition from the Judge, the boy was discharged and went his way rejoicing. It was not easy to see what could be done with him, even for this theft committed at the seat of Justice. Perhaps he might have been punished for contempt of Court, but the best thing doubtless was to let him go. Probably he will not very soon go into a Court-room again to steal.

The Law of Partnership and the Dissolution Thereof.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

OPINION.

Leighton Pine vs. *Marcus Ormsbee.*—CARDOZO, J.—This action was tried before a Jury on framed issues, and a motion is now made by the plaintiff for a judgment, who asks for an accounting up to the present time.

Objections were made by the defendant to this part of the judgment, upon the ground that the proposed accounting should be had only to Feb. 2, 1865, when the parties separated, and no longer.

The following is the opinion of the Court on the motion:

I am of opinion that a partnership such as the Jury found in this case, that is one for no definite period, is dissolvable by either party. Mere notice by one party to the other would terminate it. I think, also, that a dissolution may be implied from circumstances, and that the withdrawal of a partner and his refusal to go on with the business of the partnership, justifies such an inference. See Story on Part., secs. 269, 272; Collyer on Part., sec. 109. The allegation of the bill here is, and according to my recollection the proof was that Mr. Pine withdrew from the partnership on the 2d of February, 1865, and never afterward took any part in it. This, I think, clearly brings this case within the rule that a dissolution by implication should be inferred from the withdrawal of a partner and his refusal to proceed with the business. But this does not absolutely dispose of the question as to the period to be covered by the accounting. If Mr. Ormsbee had then put aside Mr. Pine's share of the proceeds and kept it separate and distinct from the moneys with which he carried on business subsequent to the dissolution, I think that period would terminate Mr. Pine's right to an account. But it is perfectly settled that if either partner uses the partnership property (even after dissolution, before final accounting and distribution,) and makes profit out of it, he must account for that profit as partnership property or he may be charged with interest. Probably at this day no one would question this rule, or its applicability, if this partnership were an ordinary one in which the partners were interested in the stock. But the fact that they were only interested in the proceeds can make no difference on principle. If by the use of the proceeds, in which Pine was interested, Ormsbee has made any profit, that profit must be decreed to be partnership property. Mr. Ormsbee could have prevented this consequence either by setting apart, as I have said, Mr. Pine's share and not using it at all, or by accounting regularly with him, if not by amicable arrangement then by filing his bill in equity for that purpose, and if he omitted to take either of those methods and used the partnership funds he must be treated as doing so as a trustee and required to account accordingly. The interlocutory decree should, therefore, I think, be something special. It ought to provide absolutely for an accounting from Nov. 24, 1864, to Feb. 2, 1865, and declare Pine's interest in that, and it should also direct the referee to inquire and report whether Mr. Ormsbee has used the proceeds, or any part thereof, on which he and Pine were jointly interested in carrying on business since the 2d of February, and if not, how he separated them from his other moneys; and the referee should also take and state an account of the business subsequently to Feb. 2, and down to the time of his report, which will be for the information of the Court, so that when it makes a final decree it will be able to say whether Mr. Pine has the right to an account to Feb. 2, only, or to the date of the report, and to fix the amount to which he may be entitled, without the trouble of any further reference according as upon the referee's report and the pleadings, proofs and verdict, the Court may be of opinion that the one or the other period is to control. The order should also provide that the referee ascertain and report whether any orders given before Feb. 2, 1865, were filled after that date, and take an account of those transactions separately, as well as in the general account after Feb. 2, because probably even if Mr. Ormsbee should show such a state of facts as would exempt him from general liability after Feb. 2, he might still be bound to account for the proceeds of such transactions.

At all events the whole matter will then be before the Court, and the final decree can be made without further inquiries being ordered. The proposed interlocutory decree should be conformed to these views, and will be settled on notice to Mr. Ormsbee's attorney.

George F. Shea and W. E. Rogers for plaintiff; Emerson and Goodrich for defendants.

The Lord Bond Robbery—One of the Alleged Receivers Admitted to Bail.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 29.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The People vs. *Wm. R. Babcock.*—The writ of *habeas corpus*, issued on the 25th inst. by Judge CARDOZO, in behalf of Wm. R. Babcock, indicted for receiving $45,000 worth of the famous Lord bonds, knowing them to be stolen, was returned in this Court to-day. The object of the writ was to obtain the absolute discharge of the accused, or failing in that, to procure his release on bail. O. L. Stewart and John Graham appeared on behalf of the accused, and Geo. Wm. Blunt, Assistant District-Attorney, for the people. Counsel for Mr. Babcock detailed the facts connected with the arrest of their client, from which it appears that he was indicted by the Grand Jury while he was absent in Rhode Island, and that on hearing of the indictment he immediately came to this City to meet the charge, when he was committed to prison on the *exparte* motion of the District-Attorney, and had remained in close confinement since the 30th of November last. They claimed that this commitment was illegal for the reason that it was done without a preliminary examination, and without notice to the prisoner at the time the application for the order of commitment was made. They also claimed that the indictment was found by the Grand Jury on insufficient evidence, the identity of the bonds claimed to have been stolen not having been established at the time of finding the indictment, and there being no proof whatever that Babcock had any guilty knowledge of the bonds at the time he received them. It was also claimed that by express provision of the statute the accused was entitled to an absolute discharge if the prosecution failed to bring him to trial before the close of the term of the Court next succeeding the finding of the indictment, unless a good excuse for the neglect were shown—which had not been attempted in this case. Counsel, however, did not press this point, but demanded that the accused be forthwith released on reasonable bail.

Mr. Blunt, for the prosecution, made no strenuous opposition to the motion for bail, but claimed that the proper Court before which to make the application was the Court of Sessions; that they had had ample opportunity to make such an application there before the Court adjourned, but had neglected to do it, and that the case was *res adjudicata*, having already been decided against the application by Judge Ingraham.

Judge Ingraham's opinion in the case was read, from which it appeared that he denied the motion for bail on the ground that it should have been made before the Court that was to try the prisoner, provided that Court was in session, as it was at that time. But he distinctly intimated that if the Criminal Court were not in session, the application could be made to any Judge in the county where the offence was alleged to have been committed.

Judge CARDOZO said that he did not feel authorized to grant the motion for the absolute discharge of the prisoner, but upon the papers submitted and the slim character of the evidence elicited on the examination before Justice Dowling with regard to the guilt of the accused, he thought he was clearly entitled to be released on bail. He agreed with the suggestions of prisoner's counsel, that the practice in this State with reference to bailing persons accused of offences had been such as to operate oppressively against accused parties, and that the law and the provision of the Constitution, both of which guaranteed the privilege of bail in minor offences as a right, had been greatly strained in favor of the prosecution. In this case he should admit the accused to bail in the same amount that was taken in the case of Hollen, another of the parties indicted for receiving a portion of the stolen bonds.

Mr. Babcock was thereupon admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, which he immediately gave, and was discharged from custody.

United States District Court.

Hon. Samuel R. Betts, District Judge, George F. Betts, Esq., Clerk, John A. Osborn, Esq., Deputy Clerk.—Since the 1st of January, 1866, there have been instituted 597 admiralty, revenue and internal revenue suits—221 of the above number have been heard and finally disposed of.

On the common law side of the District Court there were instituted 190 suits—of these 49 have been disposed of.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Henry J. Kerr, Ellen Goetschius, George M. Ziegler, Daniel Cromwell, Jr., James Engster, Margaret Moore, Charles Baerchneider, John W. Smyth, George H. Dixon, Jane W. Topham. Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: William Brown, Frank Waldherr, Isabella Johnstone, Eliza Herron, Thomas J. Jackson, John Phayre, Alice Gray, Charlotte J. R. Beecker, Peter T. Chauncey, Henry H. Fowler, Isaac P. Fowler, Fredericka Gubring, Isabella Johnstone, Maria Kogel, Conrad Kogel, James Mooney, Sarah Simpson, Frank Sueoff, John Vogel, Ann Devine, Joseph Kellett, John Kemp, Maria Curch, Ellen Owens, Henry Ritter.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 29.

By Justice Mason.

In the matter of the petition of Thomas M. Wheeler et al.; petition denied with costs.

By Justice Ingraham.

Fitch Shepard et al. vs. George H. Danforth et al.; the injunction was improperly granted, and should be dissolved. In the matter of the petition of Edward Rowe, &c.; order to be entered allowing the receiver to make adjustment, &c. George F Keller vs. Pierson S. Mattox et al.; motion denied. Margaret Bailey vs. Charles S Bailey. James Waters vs. Lydia S. Waters. Henry Reiter vs. Catharine Reiter; reports of referees confirmed and judgments of divorce granted. Fred'k Molier vs. Alfred Barmore et al.; motion granted, order to be settled on notice. Eliza Peters vs. Herman E. Peters; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

Sneak Thieves—A Good Character—A Young Amazon.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were 46 cases disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday as follows Petit larceny, 17; assault and battery, 14; unlicensed sailors' boarding-house, 1; gaming, 3; cruelty to animals, 1; obstructing railway, 1; violation of health laws, 1; assault, 1; suspended cases, 7.

SNEAK THIEVES.

A majority of the petit larceny cases on the calendar were perpetrated by a class of pilferers known as sneak thieves. These are vagabonds, who, having nothing to do, wander about the streets stealing from store doors whatever articles they can lay their hands on. Dealers in clothing are the especial victims of this class of depredators, and any garments they may expose in front of their places of business are liable to be appropriated by the first ragamuffin who comes along.

Wm. Cook was charged with stealing a coat from Jacob Hynes, a dealer in clothing. The coat was hung up in front of Mr. Hynes' store, and the prisoner pulled it down and ran off with it. He was immediately pursued and captured with the coat in his possession. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

A GOOD CHARACTER.

Thomas J. Worman, a fine looking young man, was arraigned upon a charge of having stolen three dollars from Edward Devereux. The prisoner was a book-keeper in the emdloy of the complainant, and was brought into his difficulty by means of a trap set for him by his employer. It appears that Mr. Devereux has been robbed by three of his clerks during the past year, and he also suspected young Worman of pilfering. In order to confirm his suspicions, he marked a three dollar bill, and, giving it to a friend, sent him to the store to purchase goods of Worman. The unsuspecting individual sold the goods, received the bill, but made no entry of the sale on the book kept for that purpose. Mr. Devereaux soon after returned and had Worman arrested for larceny, the marked bill being found in his pocket. At the trial yesterday the young man explained his conduct in not entering the sale upon the book, by saying that he was not certain of the price of the goods he had sold, and so retained the money until he could see Mr Devereaux and ascertain if the sale was correct. No opportunity was given him for explanation, as he was immediately arrested. A number of business men gave the young man a most enviable reputation for honesty and integrity, and Mr. C. L. Derby, with a full knowledge of the charge against him, had taken him into his employ immediately upon his being discharged by Mr. Devereaux. It was also stated that Mr. Devereaux had some malice in the prosecution, he having said it was stated to the father of the accused that he "was determined to put him through because he was so proud." The Court thought there was no proof of any intention to steal the money, and the prisoner was accordingly acquitted.

A YOUNG AMAZON.

Lizzie Hood, a lively and good-looking courtesan, about 16 years of age, was charged with having committed an assault and battery upon Henry Ross. A few evenings since, Lizzie was plying her vocation in the street when the complainant, a stranger, accosted her and made propositions insulting to even one of her class. Thereupon the young amazon belabored the complainant with her umbrella, giving him a severe and well-merited beating, if all the evidence be true. Upon the principle, however, that no language is sufficient provocation for a blow, Lizzie was found guilty and fined $10.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

On Christmas Eve a handsome Christmas tree, loaded with such presents as children delight in, had been set up in the Mission school at No. 207 East Thirty-fourth-street, designed for the benefit of the children in attendance upon the school. After it was all nicely prepared a lot of street ragamuffins broke into the room, confiscated all the presents and dragged the tree itself into the street and amused themselves by kicking and dragging it back and forth. One of the agents coming upon the scene, caught one of the boys named JAMES QUINLAN, the rest scampering away. QUINLAN was tried for the larceny, yesterday, and sentenced to the House of Refuge for one year.

A GAMBLER SENTENCED.

HARRY FOSTER, a well-known professional gambler, was charged with keeping a gaming-house in Sixth-avenue. The place presents to the uninitiated, the appearance of being simply a respectable cigar store. There are other accommodations, however, provided for those who desire to fight the tiger. FOSTER plead guilty to the offence, and notwithstanding the assertion of counsel that "he is a good clever fellow, has got lots of influential friends, and ought to be let up," he was fined $250.

BAD COFFEE.

A target company had some difficulty about the distribution of the prizes awarded for bad shooting, and the parties to the quarrel meeting in the Woodlawn saloon in Sixth-avenue, commenced to fight about it. The bar-keeper, Frank Coffee, got rolled up by the disturbance, and boiling over with rage, tried to settle the dispute by pouring himself out among them. He struck out right and left, and notwithstanding a blow on his nozzle which knocked his cover off, he succeeded in ejecting Oscar Steinfiel i from the saloon, after beating and bruising him seriously. A policeman being summoned, took Coffee in charge, and cooled him down by bringing him to Court. The Magistrate thought Coffee too strong and too bad for general use, so flavored him with a fine of $15. This Coffee settled on the spot, and gently simmered himself out of Court.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Petit Larcenies.—Ellen Lynch, Penitentiary, three months; Margaret Mathews, Penitentiary, two months; Hugh O'Brien, $15; William O'Brien, Penitentiary, six months; Michael Devlin, Penitentiary, six months.

Assault and Battery.—Peter Whalen, $20; Charles E. Whittemore, suspended; Patrick Rooney, $50 and twenty days City Prison.

Michael Haggerty, driving cattle in street, $5; Jos. Saffer, cruelty to horse, $15.

CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Mr. Robert H. Johnson, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, furnishes the following annual report of the business done during the year:

	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Discharged.
Petit larceny	2,184	345	553
Assault and battery	1,110	202	893
Disorderly house	19	8	3
Violating Health Law	42	2	—
Illegal voting	13	10	—
Assault—intent to steal	22	6	5
Burglar's tools	24	4	3
Violation of Excise Law	14	13	1
Indecent exposure of person	13	2	2
Dangerous weapons	6	—	7
Cruelty to animals	32	4	—
Violation of Boat Law	38	8	7
Gambling	7	—	4
Adulterating milk	10	—	—
Other misdemeanors	34	10	3
Totals	3,568	614	1,477
Total			5,659
Sent to General Sessions			44
Grand total			5,703

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sent to Penitentiary	1,193	330	1,523
Sent to City Prison	94	61	155
Sent to House of Refuge	261	9	270
Fined	893	104	997
Amount received for fines			$10,907

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 30, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable brings news of the arrival of all the American yachts. The *Henrietta* came in first, after the unprecedented voyage of thirteen days and twenty-two hours. The *Fleetwing* arrived eight hours and a quarter later, and the *Vesta* an hour and a half after the *Fleetwing*. The *Henrietta's* best day's work was 280 miles. Of course there is a great time at the Isle of Wight, and compliments and receptions and banquets crowd upon our bold navigators. The only accident during the voyage was on the *Fleetwing*, where six men were washed overboard during a gale.

Gen. DIX has been formally received by the Emperor NAPOLEON, who expressed a desire that the friendly relations between the United States and France might continue and grow stronger.

The French fleet in the Cochin-China Sea has been defeated in an attack upon one of the native land batteries, and the ships have returned to Shanghai.

The Turks have suffered another defeat and considerable loss in Candia, at the hands of the islanders.

From Spain, we learn that a *coup d'état* is probable; the Queen seems unable to select a Ministry that will have the confidence of the Progressists and the Church Party.

There is no news from Ireland. A gentleman, acting as President of the Fenian Military Council in Ireland, varies the monotony of dispatches from that country by denouncing JAMES STEPHENS as a humbug and a rascal

GENERAL NEWS.

The operations of the American Board the past year has been one of prosperity. More than eleven hundred converts have joined the church during the year. The schools are doing a good work, and the seminaries are fitting young men for teachers and missionaries. More missionaries are needed, and there is evidence that young ministers will be found willing to give themselves to this work. Only four missionaries are known to have died during the year—Mrs. GRAVES of the Mahratta Mission, Dr. BALL of Canton, Mr. FORD of Syria, and Mr. WALKER of Eastern Turkey. Two with their wives have returned home on account of ill health; eight ordained missionaries and six female assistants, after rest at home, have returned to their duties, and sixteen new laborers have been sent out during the year.

At Schenectady, on Friday, a collision occurred on the Central Railroad, seriously injuring one passenger, Mrs. TAYLOR, of Buffalo, and endangering the lives of many. Owing to detentions of other trains by the storm the Cincinnati Express was waiting at the station, and was run into by the Cleveland Express. The rear car of the Cincinnati train was a sleeping-car. The force of the concussion raised it off its trucks and smashed the platform and bumpers. The platforms of several cars were smashed to pieces, and they were otherwise broken.

A flag-pole at Concord, N. H., which was erected in honor of the nomination of FRANKLIN PIERCE for President, fell in the storm of Thursday night. The Manchester *Mirror* thinks it ought to have fallen sooner, stating that during the whole war it stood a silent sentinel, without a flag waving from it when our soldiers were victorious, or an indication that its friends had any sympathy different from that often expressed by many of them: "I hope every soldier that goes to fight the South will be shot."

The total number of deaths in Philadelphia during last year was 16,803, a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 366. The deaths from cholera numbered 908. The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 4,491; from 1 to 2 years, 1,469; 2 to 5 years, 1,418; 5 to 10 years, 696; 10 to 15 years, 301; 15 to 20 years, 426; 20 to 30 years, 163; 30 to 40 years, 1,607; 40 to 50 years, 1,305; 50 to 60 years, 1,111; 60 to 70 years, 1,069; 70 to 80 years, 783; 80 to 90 years, 396; 90 to 100 years, 87; 100 to 110 years, 13.

The Newfoundland Telegraph lines have been prostrated by the terrible gale of Wednesday for miles in extent. The Company, however, is energetically at work, and the hope is expressed that in the course of a few days the lines will again be in order. The new and distinct line (running in a less exposed direction) is also being pushed ahead with energy, and will be ready for use early in the Spring if not sooner.

Ex-Mayor E. C. SCRANTON, of New-Haven, President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was run over and instantly killed by the 6 o'clock train from New-Haven, at South Norwalk, yesterday morning. Mr. SCRANTON left the train for a few moments at South Norwalk, but before he had time to return the train started. In attempting to jump down upon the platform of the car he fell under the wheels and two cars passed over him.

Hon. DANIEL R. MAGRUDER, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland, indicted for violation of the Civil Rights Bill, in refusing to admit the testimony of a colored person in a case before him at Annapolis; also for violating the Civil Rights Bill in sentencing four colored persons convicted of larceny to be sold to service for one year, appeared by counsel before the United States Court on Friday, and engaged to give bail on Tuesday next.

The first annual meeting of the Northern Telegraph Company was held at Manchester, N. H., on Wednesday, and Ex-Gov. J. GREGORY SMITH, of Vermont, chosen President, and Col. J. W. ROBINSON Superintendent. The Directors are Gov. FREDERICK SMYTH and JOHN B. CLARKE, of New-Hampshire, Ex-Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW and Dr. GEORGE B. LORING of Massachusetts, and Ex-Gov. SMITH, of Vermont.

A suit to recover $10,000 for libel, from the proprietors of the Providence *Journal*, is pending in the Supreme Court at that city. JOSEPH NICHOLS, who was acquitted by the Grand Jury on the charge of being a receiver of stolen goods, thinks that the paper did him intentional wrong in its statement of the facts, and takes this way to spend his money.

After this month no Meteorological Report will be sent to the Agricultural Department at Washington by Mr. JOSEPH WEATHERHEAD, of Springfield, Mass., who has chronicled the changes in the weather for the Government for several years. Mr. WEATHERHEAD will keep his private record as usual.

Gen. B. F. BRUCE, whose term of office as Canal Commissioner expires on the 1st proximo, has been presented by the engineers and officers of the Middle Division of the Canals with a valuable testimonial of their esteem and respect in the shape of a valuable gold watch, worth $400.

THAD. STEVENS, though not a graduate, was once a student at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, and in return for favors received, has made a liberal donation to the fund which the Alumni of the institution is raising to endow the Professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

On Friday evening Lieut. ROBERT WELLES, son of THADDEUS WELLES, of Glastenbury, Conn., shot himself through the head with a pistol in his father's study. Lieut. WELLES gained his rank in the regular army.

The ship owners and builders of the New England States, and all others interested, are to have a Convention at Boston to discuss measures for the improvement of their business and relief from the burdens of unequal taxation.

The Machias (Me.) *Union* says late letters from Palestine, or from members of the Adams Jaffa Colony, report the death of eight or ten of the emigrants.

LOCAL NEWS.

WILLIAM MURRAY, one of the Brooklyn whisky distillers whose place was seized in September last, it appears has been running his distillery ever since, by the connivance, or gross neglect of duty, of the Government officers. On Friday a warrant was issued by the District-Attorney, and MURRAY was arrested and brought before Commissioner NEWTON. The case will be heard at [illegible] Monday morning. DAVIS & CONKLIN, [illegible] who were arrested for [illegible] on examination [illegible] to await the action of the Grand Jury. [illegible]

Commissioner held that the "compromise" effected by the prisoner with Assessor ROBINSON, on payment of $150, was outside the limits of the Assessor's authority, and he therefore held the accused in bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WM. R. BABCOCK, one of the parties charged with receiving a portion of the Lord bonds, knowing them to be stolen, was yesterday admitted to bail by Judge CARDOZO, of the Court of Common Pleas, in the sum of $10,000. BABCOCK has been in close confinement since the 30th of November last.

A Conquered People.

An officer of high rank and eminent distinction who has recently returned from a leisurely tour which he had occasion to undertake through the Southern States as far as Mississippi has described to us the profound political indifference and the apathy of spirit and supineness of feeling that he found to exist among the people of the South.

The Southern politicians may be as a whole placid enough in their temper and tone. The Southern newspapers as a general thing may be temperate enough in their utterances. The Southern Legislatures may have expressed their deep desire for peace, quiet and conciliation. But neither the politicians, the journalists nor the legislative bodies give a representation of the all-controlling and inexpressible desire that exists among the great body of the Southern people—the planters, the townspeople, the traders, &c.—for relief from political turmoil and excitement. They have little care about the terms of reconstruction that may be offered them, or the political forms that their Northern conquerors may impose upon them. If they have a desire at all that the old order of things may be renewed, as far as that is now possible, it is mainly because the pre-revolutionary or pre-Confederate customs and traditions have still a hold upon them. But if it be the determination of the North to reduce the once proud and powerful States of the South to a territorial condition, or to govern them by military power exclusively, the bulk of the conquered people will receive the knowledge of the fact with something very like entire unconcern, and will succumb with only the feeblest of protests. Nay, if the Congress at Washington were to decree an entire change of government, and to proclaim a regal or imperial order of things for the South, the dispirited people would passively at least recognize the Emperor, and would make not even a show of resistance to the force which they have already acknowledged to be supreme over them. The fact is, in brief, that they are thoroughly disgusted with politics, politicians, and all the political pretensions and pretenders which have wrought them out such grievous ruin, and as they look round upon their desolated country, and their blasted prospects—as they see the weeds growing over the graves where the flower of Southern youth and chivalry lies sleeping—as they feel the deep oppression of ruined hopes and broken hearts, they cry in weariness and despair of soul, as formerly they cried angrily and defiantly, "let us alone."

The results of the extensive observation of the officer in question differ entirely from the numerous representations we have had in the North, that the Southern people are still defiant and contumacious, still pregnant with the spirit of rebellion, still unaware that they were overthrown in war, and still determined to thwart the Northern purpose and give the Government as much trouble as possible. We are certain that if any one takes the trouble to investigate the grounds on which assertions of this kind are based, he will generally find them extremely dubious, and frequently extremely ridiculous. If it is reported, for example, that a black man gets killed in a *mêlée* somewhere in Georgia, we at once see elaborate arguments that the rebel spirit is still rampant in that State. If it be published that some white or black rascal gets whipped by order of a North Carolina Court, in accordance with a law which has been in force there for over two hundred and fifty years, we are at once told that this ancient State should be degraded to a Territory. If a Mississippi newspaper, printed on dingy paper in some foolish fellow's shanty, speaks of the Yankees as "clock-makers," or as "slab-sided" negro-lovers, we at once see it demonstrated that the Mississippians are unfit to be represented in Congress, and that a people so lost to all sense of decency, are fit only to be ruled by the iron rod of Gen. BUTLER. We appeal to the records of the entire past year if arguments such as these have not been used daily, and if much of the "statesmanship" of our so-called "statesmen" has not been of the style we have illustrated and based on such data as we have given. We confess we should desire to see another order of statesmanship brought to the treatment of such great questions as now demand settlement in this country.

Neither can it be said that the refusal of the South to ratify the Constitutional Amendment contravenes in any way these representations of the broken spirit and political apathy of the South. For it is but fair that we should give consideration to the reasons which they themselves allege for this rejection, and though we may not regard them as conclusive, either in a moral or political aspect, yet we must have respect for the fact of their weight in the minds of the population of a vast section of our country. If there appear to be at least a withered remnant of a once full-blown pride in their refusal to *ratify* a measure to which we know they will submit if the North imposes it, we must remember how often a little pride will linger amid ruin, and where all else is gone. If it seems foolish in them to refuse to take part in disabling those whom we have designated as leaders in rebellion, we must remember that they do not regard them in the same light as we do, and, moreover, that if they will not put their own hand to the deed of disablement they will put no bar to our enforcing it to its full extent. Dislike as they may our policy, suffer as they may by our legislation, they have neither the power nor the disposition to resist them.

We believe it will be years before the Southern people rise out of this apathetic and supine condition. We believe it is in the power of Congress to fix them in that condition, and to sow at the same time the seeds of acrimonious feeling for the future. And we believe that only generosity and magnanimity of treatment will save them from a misfortune which would not only be damaging to themselves, but exceedingly damaging to the entire country and all its interests.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN.—There are not many hours left of the season before the termination of which there was to be war in Ireland. But there is no news of war, nor are there even the "low mutterings" which portend the storm. What can be the matter? And as the prophecy is unfulfilled, where is the prophet? Nor is the question quite worth the asking why the families of the Dublin prisoners are left in the lurch so far as help from this side is concerned. Still there is no knowing what may happen, for there are left the balance of to-day and the whole of to-morrow for the promised operations. Fenians may improve the time by the contemplation of their green bonds, be they in amount more or less. If they are then dissatisfied, they can do as the Fenians of Springfield, Mass., did last September—disband, and give what money their circles hold to public charitable institutions.

The Army During 1866.

The report of the Adjutant-General of the army, which is now before us, is a most valuable as well as interesting document. The body of the report shows the condition of the army previous to the passage of the new Army Bill; the changes produced by this bill; the present disposition of the regular army and volunteers now in service; while in a table attached to the report we have a correct exhibit of the number of organizations—volunteers and militia—organized and mustered into the service of the United States during the rebellion, and other important statistics. The regiments of the regulars as authorized by law on the 31st day of May, consisted of six regiments of cavalry, each of twelve companies; five regiments of artillary, each of twelve companies; ten regiments of infantry, composed each of one battalion of ten companies, and nine regiments of infantry, each of three battalions of eight companies, making a total of 448 companies. Owing to the difficulties in recruiting regulars consequent upon the call of volunteers, and the employment of regular officers in higher commands with volunteers, one hundred and fifty-three companies were not organized at that date.

By the act of July 28, 1866, "to increase and fix the military peace establishment," the regular regiments were made to consist of ten regiments of cavalry, each of twelve companies; five regiments of artillery, each of twelve companies, and forty-five regiments of infantry, each of ten companies, making 630 companies in all. Of these, two regiments of cavalry and four of infantry are composed of colored men; and four regiments—styled the Veteran Reserve Corps—of men who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the Army of the United States.

One new regiment of white cavalry (the Eighth) has been assigned to the Pacific coast, and at the date of the report (Oct. 20,) recruits enough to form one half the number of its companies had either been raised in California or sent from the depot at Carlisle. We believe that the remaining six companies have since been recruited. The second new regiment of white cavalry (the Seventh) has been assigned to Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN's division of the Missouri, and its ranks were wholly recruited by the 15th of last September. Fifty-four companies were required to convert into regiments of ten companies the battalions of the nine three-battalion regiments. Thirty of these companies are reported as already organized and sent to their regiments, while from the past and present rate of recruiting every company of the army should have been brought to its proper standard of strength by the 10th of last November.

One of the Veteran Reserve regiments (the Forty-fourth) has been assigned to the Department of Washington; one (Forty-second) to the Department of the East; one (Forty-third) to the Department of the Lakes, and one (Forty-fifth) to the Department of the Tennessee. The men composing these regiments are to be employed as guards and watchmen to storehouses, public cemeteries, &c., clerks and messengers to public offices and in such other positions as their physical health will permit.

Of the colored regiments one of cavalry (the Tenth) and one of infantry (Thirty-eighth) have been assigned to the division of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN; one of cavalry (Ninth,) and two of infantry (Thirty-ninth and Forty-first) to the Department of the Gulf, under Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN. One colored infantry regiment (Fortieth) is to be raised on the Atlantic Coast, under the superintendence of its Colonel, NELSON A. MILES. The orders for recruiting these regiments were so framed as to avoid interference with contracts that had been made by the Freedmen for labor, and contemplated the enlistment of as many of those who were serving in colored volunteer organizations as were willing to continue in the Army. The success in recruiting these regiments has been greater in Louisiana and Texas than elsewhere, but an early organization of the entire force is confidently expected. Under the present organization the minimum strength of a company is fifty, although this number may be increased at the discretion of the President to a maximum of one hundred privates in the cavalry and infantry, and to one hundred and twenty-two in the artillery. For the present, however, sixty-four privates has been fixed as the standard for all companies except the ten batteries of light artillery, which are allowed one hundred and twenty-two. This will make the strength of the Army 54,302, rank and file, susceptible of an increase to 75,382, rank and file. This statement, however, does not include the 1,000 Indian scouts authorized by law. Of these Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN is authorized to raise 600 and Gens. HALLECK and SHERIDAN 200 each, to be used within the limits of their commands. As soon as the ranks of the Army are well filled, the standard of qualification as to the height, age, &c., of the recruit, will be raised, which, while it will diminish recruiting, will at the same time improve the *materiel* of the Army. At present the Regular Army is distributed in fifteen divisions and departments, commanded as follows: Division of the Missouri, Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN; Division of the Pacific, Maj.-Gen. HALLECK; Department of the East, Maj.-Gen. MEADE; Department of the Lakes, Brevet Maj.-Gen. HOOKER; Department of the West, Brevet Maj.-Gen. CANBY; Department of the Potomac, Brevet Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD; Department of the South, Brevet Maj.-Gen. ROBINSON; Department of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. THOMAS; Department of the Gulf, Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN; Department of the Arkansas, Brevet Maj.-Gen. ORD; Department of the Missouri, Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK; Department of the Platte, Brevet Maj.-Gen. COOKE; Department of Dakota, Brevet Maj.-Gen. TERRY; Department of California, Brevet Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL; Department of Columbia, Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEELE.

On the 1st of November, 1866, 1,023,021 volunteers had been mustered out, leaving in the service 11,043 volunteers, colored and white.

The tables which accompany this report give some extremely interesting facts. The exhibit of the number of organizations—volunteers and militia—organized and mustered into the service of the United States during the rebellion, gives a grand total of 1,668 regiments, 21 battalions, 504 independent companies of infantry, 232 regiments, 9 battalions, 122 independent companies of cavalry, 8 regiments of light and 44 of heavy artillery, 5 battalions of light and 1 of heavy artillery, and 244 companies of light and 30 of heavy artillery. Of these, New-York furnished 245 regiments of infantry, 29 regiments of cavalry, and 2 regiments of light and 13 of heavy artillery. The closing paragraph of the report announces that within the past fourteen months the Adjutant-General's Department has been called upon to mourn the loss by death of Brevet Major-Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, Major D. D. PERKINS and Brevet Col. T. S. BOWERS. Such, then, is a brief summary of the changes which have taken place in the Army within the past year and a half—the most remarkable feature of which is the silent and almost imperceptible manner in which nearly a million soldiers doffed their uniforms and became again quiet, peaceable citizens.

The Revolution of the Greek Christians in Turkey.

It appears as if shortly the revolutionary movements of the Greek Christians in Turkey will not remain confined to the narrow limits of the small but historical island of Crete. Even the Athenian Government seems conscious of this fact, for it has ordered the concentration of a large force upon the northern frontier of Greece. This, to some extent warlike measure, was probably resolved upon in view of the recent insurrection of the Catholic inhabitants of the Turkish province of Albania, and the threatening attitude assumed by the Greeks in the same Province, in the Epirus and in Thessaly.

The news we have hitherto received by the cable, of the near approach to the complete pacification of the island of Crete, is flatly contradicted by the information published in the journals of the Continent. Of course, neither of these contradictory reports can be implicitly relied on. The first emanates from official sources at Constantinople, and paints the situation of affairs in colors the most favorable to the Sublime Porte. The second comes through the Revolutionary Committee in Crete, by way of Athens and Trieste, and are as floridly favorable to the other side. But comparing them both, we come to the conclusion that the revolution is not subdued and very far from being suppressed; that though the Turks have gained some advantages, particularly the storming of the strongly-fortified monastery of Arcadion, in the centre of the island, they have also suffered severe reverses, especially at the bloody engagement of Malavisa and Coroneo. The capture of the monastery was such a tragic affair that it merits especial mention, for it shows the intrepidity of the insurrectionists and their firm determination to hold out even unto death.

The details of this bloody affair, as narrated in a letter to the Paris *Moniteur*, strongly remind the reader of the heroic deeds of chivalry in the middle ages. The monastery was a very solid building, and so constructed as to sustain a serious attack. On account of this advantage, and also of its central location, it had been selected as the seat of the Revolutionary Committee for this part of the island. It was defended by a few hundred Cretans, and a number of women and children had taken refuge within its walls. The whole army of the Turks, under the command of MUSTAPHA PASHA, marched against it and the assault lasted the whole day and ended in the capture of the place by the Turks. But it cost them dearly. The insurgents defended themselves with great heroism. Their artillery and musket charges mowed down the assailing party by the column, but against the vastly superior force it was impossible for them to succeed. Stone walls, built centuries ago, are no longer any reliable obstacle against the improved artillery of to-day. A breach was effected toward evening and the storming columns penetrated into the interior. Seeing their defence fruitless, the Greeks set fire to the powder magazine and blew up the larger part of the monastery, most of their number being buried under its ruins, besides some 2,000 Turks.

It was reported some time ago that the Sphakiotes, the most warlike inhabitants of the island, hardy mountaineers, and desperate fighters, had submitted to the authority of the Sultan, surrendered their arms, and returned to their wonted peaceful pursuits. This turns out untrue. The Sphakiotes were, at latest dates, as inflexible as ever. The only semblance of fact which this story had to stand upon was, that the revolutionary National Assembly, heretofore sitting in a Sphakiote village, had removed to Rizes, to prevent the neighboring country from being the scene of active hostilities, and becoming exposed to the Turk. That was all about it, and nothing more. This contradiction of the dispatch from Constantinople comes from the Greek Central Committee at Athens, and is entitled to credit for the reason that, notwithstanding all the rose-tinted reports from the Turkish capital, six battalions of the best Ottoman troops have but lately been sent from there to reinforce the army on the island. If Crete were pacified, why more troops?

The revolution is exciting great interest in Europe, and money and volunteers are flocking to Crete in a large volume. Three hundred young men, among them sons of the highest families of Greece, left Athens on the 24th of November, and at Syra they were joined by four hundred young Italians, who had served in GARIBALDI's corps of volunteers, known as "Garibaldini," in the late war. GARIBALDI himself has offered his services to the revolutionists, and the liberal leaders of public opinion in Europe are assisting them with the advice to hold out.

Unfortunately for them, there prevails in Europe at this time a policy of interests and not a policy of principle. The Western Powers, that is France and England, who, by treaty have acquired a right to protect the Christians in Turkey, whether of Greek or Catholic faith, stand by idle, for fear, undoubtedly, of provoking another Oriental war, and of fanning the embers of revolution in the East into an all-absorbing flame, by their interference. Russia has formally called the attention of the other treaty Powers to the troublous situation of the Christians in the dominions of the Sultan, and the Government of Greece has done the same. Russia has proposed a Convention of the Powers interested, to determine upon joint measures required for the more efficient protection of those people in the enjoyment of their religious and personal rights. On principle, such a step would be timely and proper, but the consideration of material interests and jealousies of each other's purposes, and plans of selfish aggrandizement, have prevented anything being done.

No phrase could better describe the international condition of Turkey than that used by the late Emperor of Russia (NICHOLAS) in a conversation with the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, that Turkey was the "sick man of Europe." But how to dispose of him, and who is to succeed to the inheritance, are questions upon which the political doctors disagree. The idea of the "balance of power" on the Continent, hatched by the successive Congresses at Vienna, Verona, &c., presses like a nightmare upon every symptom of free pulsation. And although this "balance of power" has been severely broken into by late political changes, it is still nourished as a "principle." Russia is charged with the intention to push its European frontier southward to the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmora, and with desiring to annex Constantinople to her Empire. England, already alarmed at the near approach of the Russians to her Indian possessions in Asia, and at the increasing influence of the Petersburgh Government with the Court of Persia and other Central Asiatic States, is fearful of any further stride of the "Russian Bear" to enlarged dominion in the South of Europe. This jealousy was the cause of the Crimean war, and would now lead to another were not NAPOLEON so strongly in favor of peace, and were not the complications in Turkey of such a nature as utterly to preclude the idea of succoring the Turks against their Christian subjects. The whole Christian world would join in the outcry against such a step.

The Indians and the Proposed Reform in Dealing with Them.

With all allowance for exaggerations, the reports from the Indian region forebode a Winter of hostilities. What the result must be of any general Indian warfare is very evident. In a war of races the weaker goes to the wall. But it is, or should be, mortifying to the nation, that our Indian policy results only in this constant return to the rifle and tomahawk. The sooner this policy is modified the better. It is true that we have comparatively few troops in service on the Plains, but the trouble is not there. It is true also that some officers have been guilty of great blunders, at least, in their management, as Congressional investigations show; but the trouble is not there. During the past twelvemonth, some of our most vigorous and judicious general officers have been in command in the Territories. Gen. SHERMAN, and under him Gens. POPE, HANCOCK, COOKE, TERRY, ORD, CARLETON and others, while Gens. HALLECK, McDOWELL and STEELE are on the Pacific side of the Rocky Mountains. Yet the Indian question is more troublesome than ever.

Now, the first great remedy in this state of affairs is the abolition of the present Indian Bureau. If there were no other argument for this course, the very fact that war is going on continually with many of the tribes, and that peace is only a welcome incident, not a normal condition, would be sufficient. But, besides, there has been continual mischief from the division of responsibility and power, respecting the Indians, between two distinct branches of the Government, the War Department and the Department of the Interior. In former times the control of the Indians was left to the War Department. And so, at present, the mere fact that the tribes are geographically "in the interior," no more makes them fit subjects of civilian management than it would have made the Southern insurgents such subjects.

The system too, of Indian agencies has for years been perverted to private gain, despite all efforts of the Government. The periodical payment of annuities and "presents" to the tribes have often caused a general rush of white traders and hangers-on, greedy to barter or steal back the money, without any scruples of conscience. These men, worse than sutlers to the soldier, often have had such relations with the Indian agents themselves, as to make the Indian distrust and hate all alike.

Moreover, the treaties themselves are often waste paper. Two years ago, Gen. POPE declared that the treaty system, as then practised, was always attended with fraud upon both the Government and the Indians. Indeed, these treaties are often such that to pefectly keep them is almost impossible, and then, on some petty infraction, either side is ready for a general "raid." Soon after the close of the rebellion great exertions were made to secure new treaties. Very many were made, and we were promised an end to the long Indian warfare which, almost unnoticed in the greater contest, except at the Minnesota massacre, was devastating the frontiers. But the last state of the Indian is worse than the first.

If, however, the exclusive control of the Indians shall be vested in the War Department, the evils so great will gradually cease. Officers will assume the whole responsibility of keeping the peace, and will not throw blame upon "agents;" the pernicious cheating among the professional Indian traders will be stopped. The recommendation of Gen. GRANT to intrust our Indian affairs to the War Department, ought to be followed without delay. Two or three years ago the same plan was urged by Gen. POPE.

Merely keeping the Indians on "reservations" is not sufficient; there must be certain routes laid out—as far, perhaps, as the necessities of traffic and trade will permit—from which they shall be absolutely excluded. Only in that way will security be given to travel, on the one hand, and temptation to plunder be taken from the Indian on the other.

The plan of Gen. SHERMAN, as we understand it, is to open a clear track—probably about two hundred miles wide—from the Missouri to the mountains. In this space all the ordinary travel across to Montana would be embraced; and, besides, it takes in the routes both of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads. Any Indian found on this broad belt, for any purpose, without "a pass" from a military officer, would be dealt with as severely as if he had committed a great crime. This plan may seem to be a hardship to the Indian in two respects. First, it takes from him reservations already granted; second, it drives him off from certain old hunting-grounds. In fact, however, owing to the flow of travel, the hunting on the proposed "white man's" zone, is of far less importance than formerly, and far inferior to that of adjoining localities. And, as to the reservations, other lands would have to be substituted in recompense.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S ARMY PLAN.—The definite announcement by the Emperor NAPOLEON of a plan for increasing the strength of the French army, and materially altering the methods of conscription as well, does not seem to be received with favor by the French people, and it has at the same time set all Europe to conjecturing what hidden purpose is at the bottom of the measure. Of course, surprise does not constitute one of the emotions called forth by the occurrence, for that has ceased to exist with regard to any of the complications which have arisen. But there was a prevailing feeling that the withdrawal of troops from Italy, and the expected withdrawal of troops from Mexico, would have been taken advantage of for the reduction rather than the increase of the French army. Especially was this hope strengthened by the experience of recent events, both in Germany and with ourselves, and which has somewhat lessened the feeling of absolute necessary dependence of nations upon the existence of vast standing armies. The French nation thinks itself, and justly, able to provide out of its population of 38,000,000 all the force necessary to any great emergency, even if such were likely to arise. Nor is there any such emergency apparent, for it is generally conceded that whether the Empire, which is Peace, shall enter upon any new war, rests pretty much upon itself alone. The feeling of dislike of the new Napoleonic Idea is, moreover, hardly likely to be lessened by the unfortunate issue, to say the least of them, of two undertakings in which NAPOLEON engaged himself. The Mexican enterprise results in nothing but vexation and expense to the Empire, and the close of the German war broke the spell under which Europe lay as to the mysterious power which made France the arbiter in its affairs. It may be questioned, indeed, whether war is as popular with Frenchmen as it was formerly, and there appears no pressing necessity for war, unless indeed the old question of the Rhine frontier form that necessity.

The commentators upon European affairs, many of them, think that the Rhine frontier and the humiliation of Prussia are the motives which are at present impelling the Emperor in his course. Failing to see any other point toward which his views are likely to turn, they surmise that he intends to retrieve the false steps taken on the German question, and to soothe the *amour propre* of his countrymen by covering the mortification which followed it by new achievements. But there is something to be said on the Prussian side of that matter. Prussia is also strengthening and consolidating her forces, and in spite of the disparity between the population (30,000) of the North German Confederacy and that of France, would hardly be inferior in the field. Besides this, the Emperor's plan cannot be fully matured under six years' time, which is of no little importance, considering what may be done, meanwhile, of arming and diplomacy by another Power. Whatever designs he may have formed, therefore, must, to succeed, be enforced by very great military power; and even if successful, might only result in new complications and more bloodshed. If the Emperor wishes to increase his popularity, or the prosperity of France, it is questionable whether he can do it by means of the sword; nor, we should judge, would the security of his dynasty be best assured by burdening the people with the maintenance of a system which must interfere with popular industry, and may carry the nation into the dangerous position of being distrusted and watched by others even more than it has been watched and distrusted already.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Hon. E. C. Scranton, President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, Instantly Killed—A Sketch of His Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

Hon. E. C. SCRANTON, of this city, was this morning run over by the cars at South Norwalk, and instantly killed. Mr. SCRANTON was President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, and at the time of his death was on his way to New-York to attend to some duties connected with his office, accompanied by his daughter. He had left the train at South Norwalk for a moment, to make a call on business at a store in the rear of the depot. Before he had time to return the train started, and he ran round the depot at the west end, where the platform is built high for loading freight. Arriving at the platform he let the first car pass, and then sprang down to reach the platform of the second. The motion of the train caused him to swing under the wheels, and the cars passed over his body, mangling it horribly. His remains were soon after wrapped in a blanket, and sent to this city on the 11 o'clock A. M. train. On their arrival here they were taken in charge by a deputation of our leading citizens, placed in a hearse in the presence of a large assemblage of people, and taken away to be prepared for burial.

This afternoon a meeting of the Common Council was held, and appropriate resolutions passed and arrangements made for attending the funeral, which takes place here on Tuesday next. This afternoon the flags in the city and among the shipping are flying at half mast.

Mr. SCRANTON was born in the town of Madison, in this State, and at the time of his death was 58 years of age. He was a man of sterling integrity, great energy and good financial ability. He was possessed of a warm heart, a generous disposition and a geniality of manners that made him beloved by all who knew him. His loss will be deeply mourned and widely felt throughout all this section of the State. He commenced life as a cabin boy, and in time became the master of a vessel, and the owner. He finally became a large ship owner, which interest he held up to the time of his death. He has been for many years President of the Second National Bank of this City, formerly the Elm City Bank, which office he filled with great success. In 1851 he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature from his native town, also in 1856 and again in 1862. In 1860 he was elected Senator from the Sixth District. In 1864 he took up his residence in this city, and in the Spring of that year was elected Mayor of New-Haven on the Republican ticket. This office he filled with credit to himself and with honor to the city.

Last Spring he was elected President of the New-York Road, and since then he has passed over it regularly three times a week, attending very assiduously to the duties of the office. His brother, S. H. SCRANTON, Esq., of Madison, was at the same time elected President of the Shore Line Railway, and by the energetic and harmonious action of the two, the railway along the Sound was being managed with greater ability and success than ever before. This interest will severely feel his loss.

Mr. SCRANTON's residence in New-Haven has been of short duration, but immediately on his coming here he was accorded a place among our most honored citizens, and he reciprocated the honor by such public and private deportment as to win the love of all. Hence, when the news of his death reached here this morning, a gloom of sadness was cast over the whole city.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 29.

A fire last night destroyed a slaughter-house of SAMUEL WUNDER, two buildings attached to the tan-yard of HENRY KESSLER and a dwelling-house. Total loss about $15,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

WEEKLY TREASURY REPORT.

During the week ending to-day there has been received from the Printing Bureau at the Treasury Department $348,300 in fractional currency.

The amount disbursed from the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day is as follows: War Department, $673,472 86; Navy, $1,087,545 80; Interior, $29,139 31.

During the week ending to-day there has been issued from the Treasury Department $305,950 in National Bank currency, making a total to this date of $300,376,951. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,123,432, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,613,519. The total amount of currency shipped from the Treasury Department during the past week was $172,000, of which $50,000 was sent to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis and $122,000 to the National Banks.

The Securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks, reported to this date, are as follows: For circulating notes, $240,363,150; for deposits of public moneys, $38,933,950. Total, $370,207,100.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts for to-day from internal revenue sources amount to $684,286, and for the week, embracing four receiving days, $2,500,000.

COL. WEATHERBY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The editorial article in the Charleston *Courier* upon the subject of Col. WEATHERBY's interview with the President is strictly correct, and there is reason to believe that the facts were obtained authoritatively from the Colonel himself, who returned to South Carolina on the day preceding the publication of the important article.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND LAC LA BELLE SHIP CANAL.

The Hon. SAMUEL W. HILL, agent for the Lac La Belle Harbor Improvement Company, of Michigan, has filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office a list of selections of public lands, embracing 100,000 acres, the full quantity allowed by the act of Congress, approved July 3, 1866, to aid in the construction of a ship-canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle. The list is undergoing examination, with a view of carrying the selections to the patent at an early day.

PARDONS.

Major STILL, the Pardon Clerk, has been busily employed for some time past in making out a list of pardoned rebels, to be transmitted to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution calling on the President to furnish the same.

LIST OF PROMINENT REBELS.

The list of all the high officers, members of Congress, and graduates of West Point, who joined the rebellion, has been completed, and will be sent to the House on the opening of the session after New-Year's day.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Holiday Week—The Finance Committees at Work—The Tariff Bill, the Income and the Whisky Tax—Supreme Court—The Virginia Legislature, the Constitutional Amendment and the President—Sundry Matters of Legislation—Premonitions of the Gay Season.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1866.

Holiday week in Washington approaches in dullness and general quietude the days of midsummer, with Congress in recess and the rebellion a thing of the past. A few faithful patriotic members (most of whom, by the way, have their families here, and are therefore not entitled to so much credit, after all,) remain in the city and devote themselves to their committee work with an industry deserving the thanks of the people. The two leading Finance Committees—viz., the Ways and Means of the House, and the Finance of the Senate—are in almost daily session, and such vigilant, careful and upright legislators as FESSENDEN and SHERMAN, and MORGAN and TRUMBULL, and MORRILL, (Ways and Means,) and ALLISON are maturing matters of legislation for action immediately upon the reassembling of Congress. The Ways and Means Committee are gathering facts bearing upon the Tax Bill, but I understand do not propose to make any material changes in rates of taxation. It is quite probable, however, that before the amendments to the bill are fully matured, the Committee will be induced to consider the question of repealing the income tax, as I am aware of a gathering pressure to effect that object. It is also probable that the astounding developments that I am sure will be made by Representative DARLING's Select Committee on the whisky frauds may result in bringing forward prominently the proposition recommended by Commissioner WELLS in his last report to reduce the whisky tax at least one-half. The sentiment is increasing that the present tax is simply an inducement to commit fraud, and that a tax of fifty cents on one dollar will yield the Government a larger revenue. The Finance Committee of the Senate are devoting their sessions exclusively to the consideration of the Tariff Bill. They are making numerous amendments to the bill as it passed the House, most of which I learn are reductions of the rates as proposed in that bill. Commissioner WELLS arrived this morning, and will give the Committee the benefit of his researches on this great subject, to which he has devoted himself since the adjournment of Congress last Summer.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day until Thursday, the 3d of January. Consequently the expected decision in the test oath cases is not likely to be delivered before the second week in January. The decision of the Court in the Indiana *habeas corpus* cases, which involves the validity of trials by military commissions, is now being prepared for publication by Mr. WALLACE, the reporter of the Court, and will probably be ready for delivery early next week. There is much confusion in the public mind as to what the Court actually did decide, and the publicity of the decision is anxiously looked for, especially as the Court, in order to prevent an imperfect synopsis of the decision from going forth, denied the reporters present the usual privilege of taking notes.

A few days ago Hon. JOHN H. SEGAR, United States Senator elect from Virginia, made a statement in positive terms that a thorough change of sentiment had occurred in the Virginia Legislature regarding the Constitutional Amendment, and that the said Legislature was now willing to ratify the Amendment if assurance could be had that such action would secure admission to Congress. This was deemed of sufficient importance to give to the public upon Mr. SEGAR's authority. But it turns out that Mr. SEGAR was, at least, misinformed as to the sentiment of the Virginia Legislature. I have since seen letters from several members of that body, in which they deny the existence of such sentiments among the majority; and one, a well-known Union man, closes with the remark that he greatly regrets that the statement is not true. But it is not, he says, and is not likely to be, so long as the original secessionists in Virginia receive, as they do, from the President of the United States assurances of his unchanged hostility to the Amendment. And I may remark, *en passant*, that the recently reported conversation between the President and Congressman EGGLESTON, of Ohio, in which the former is reported as having expressed the hope that the Amendment would be adopted, is chiefly the emanation from the brain of a sensation writer here, and is almost wholly devoid of the essential element of truth. It was worked up on a dry Saturday night, and sent west for Sunday reading. The President is known to have repudiated the report of the conversation, and although it may be a matter of regret, he still maintains his well-known position of positive hostility to the Amendment. If the growth of sentiment in the South in favor of the Congressional plan is thus retarded the fault cannot be laid entirely at the doors of the Southern people. Notwithstanding the Executive may be shorn of all power to enforce his own views, these people naturally invest his position with all its usual power and importance, because he is the Executive, and perhaps will find out only too late that an Executive who is not in accord with Congress can be of very little practical use in securing to them rights controlled exclusively by Congress.

With reference to the bill providing for the first meeting of Congress hereafter on the fourth of March, it may be said that its passage is beyond contingency. On the last day before the adjournment, Senator HARRIS, from the Senate Judiciary Committee, reported the bill back favorably, with no amendment, further than an unimportant one designed to more securely provide against the acceptance of mileage for this additional session by members who were members of a previous Congress.

The subject of inflicting corporal punishment

still in vogue in some of the Southern States, and which recently brought a Commission here from North Carolina to remonstrate against Gen. SICKLES' summary suppression of the same, will receive prompt attention from Congress. Senator WILSON, on Thursday last, introduced a joint resolution on the subject which provides

"That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to instruct the officers of the army and navy, and of the Freedmen's Bureau, to prohibit and prevent the infliction of corporal punishment for any crimes, misdemeanors or offences by any pretended civil authority in any State lately in rebellion until the civil government of such State shall have been recognized, ratified and guaranteed by the Congress of the United States."

It will be recollected that a short time ago the rebel Ex-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSTON, who had just been pardoned, applied to the Treasurer of the United States for payment of a sum due him as an officer of the regular army at the time he resigned and joined the rebellion, he claiming that the Presidential pardon "liquidated" his offences and reëntitled him to what had once been forfeited by his treason. The Treasurer refused to pay the demand, and as it is a question which involves an important principle, as well as considerable money, legislation will be had on the subject. The following is the subject of a joint resolution which has already passed the House, and is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate:

"That, until otherwise ordered, it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government to pay any account, claim or demand against said Government, which accrued or existed prior to the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late rebellion; or in favor of any person who during said rebellion was not known to be opposed thereto, and distinctly in favor of its suppression; and no pardon heretofore granted, or hereafter to be granted, shall authorize the payment of such account, claim or demand, until this resolution is modified or repealed."

Holiday week may be dull in Washington in political matters, but it is not dull socially or in the matter of amusements. JEFFERSON is now in his second week of "Rip Van Winkle," at the National Theatre, and still the house is nightly crowded, which is wonderful for Washington, especially as CHANFRAU, his great rival, is drawing crowded houses at Wall's Opera House, in his characters of *Sam, Solon Shingle*, &c. In addition the Masonic Fraternity are holding a grand fair, which is to close with a ball, while BAYARD TAYLOR lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association, and the "Sigma Phi" fraternity hold their annual celebration at Wesley Chapel—both to-night. Next week, Thursday, Maretzek's Grand Italian Opera Troupe opens for a season of eight nights at the National Theatre. Congress will be back then, and the gay season fairly opened. Speaker COLFAX's receptions begin on the 10th, and Lieutenant-General and Mrs. GRANT give their first on the 9th prox. CYMON.

CANADA.

Preparations to Fortify Montreal—The Supposed Robbers of the Royal Insurance Company—Robbery of a Convent—The Madoc Gold Mines.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Royal engineers have been surveying the south side of the River St. Lawrence for the last six months for fortifications to protect the city in that quarter.

It is understood that Kingston, Ottawa and Toronto districts will shortly be surveyed for over 200 miles.

The total increase of revenue for 1866 will be a million and a quarter dollars. Money is plentiful. Silver 4½ discount.

The dry-goods trade of Montreal is 40 per cent. greater than it was three years ago.

KNAPP and GRIFFIN, the supposed robbers of the Royal Insurance Company of New-York, could not be extradited, they having been sued civilly for the recovery of the money as a debt due the Company. They pleaded that the debt was contracted in a foreign country. Decision has been postponed.

Hon. Mr. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, is about to make a tour of Europe to obtain information upon working schools. He will visit Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, Austria, &c.

A private of the Rifle Brigade accidentally fell down stairs at the Victoria Barracks on Christmas Day, and was killed.

Heavy snow-storm yesterday; trains delayed.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The thermometer stands at 12°; barometer 29° 14'; wind Southwest; weather clear.

Thieves broke into the storeroom of the Convent of the Congregation Thursday night, and carried off $200 worth of provisions.

A man named VESINAN, living at Point Levi, has been missing since Christmas. He was last seen on his way to the ferry.

The tide rose yesterday five feet above ordinary high water mark, flooding a number of wharves, and doing slight damage.

BELLEVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The Richardson gold mine at Madoc has been sold to Messrs. NICHOL, ANCE & Co. for $50,000.

A member of the staff of Sir WM. LOGAN, the eminent geologist, visited the mine yesterday.

Hon. BELA FLINT found gold in three places in the township of Elzevier last week, of the kind styled "placer diggings." He washed and melted the sand and dust, obtaining rich specimens of gold.

Collision on the Great Western Railway—Several Persons Injured.

LONDON, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 29.

The emigrant train on the Great Western Railway bound for Windsor, ran into a train on the Sarnia branch at Komoka Station this morning. Three cars were badly smashed and six persons injured, two seriously.

THE STORM.

The New-York Central and Other Railroads Still Obstructed.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 29.

No trains have arrived or departed from any point east of Rochester to-day, on the Central Railroad. The track is expected to be clear to-night. The Lake Shore Road, between Buffalo and Dunkirk is abandoned for the present. Passengers going east from Cleveland, are transferred to the Erie Road at Dunkirk. The Erie Road is unobstructed, and the through trains from New-York arrive on time. The Great Western and Grand Trunk Roads are unobstructed, and running on their usual time.

TROY, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The city is still snow-bound. No trains have reached us since Thursday afternoon. Yesterday trains left the city by the Central road for Schenectady, and also by the Rensselaer and Saratoga roads, but in each case they were compelled to return, after proceeding a distance of seven or eight miles.

On the Schenectady and Saratoga division of the latter road, a locomotive and train of cars are completely buried in a snow bank, and are entirely out of sight. Communication by railroad is not yet open between this city and Albany.

It is expected that a train will get through by the Hudson River road to-day. There is a snowbank on this road below this city, nearly twenty feet in depth, extending for a long distance.

Six locomotives and two or three hundred men are endeavoring to dig out the Troy and Schenectady division of the Central road.

The horse cars in the streets will not be able to run for a number of days.

In the upper part of the city ten horse cars are entirely buried in a snow-bank.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The storm which has prevailed here since Thursday morning has been of unusual severity. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh, and Rome and Oswego roads have been blocked up by the snow.

The train which left here for Rome yesterday morning got fast in a snow bank, a mile and a half east of Mexico, where it was compelled to remain all night.

There has been no trains here from Rome since Thursday night. On the Oswego and Syracuse Road the trains got through, but this morning they are several hours behind time.

The weather to-day is more moderate.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 29.

The storm is over, but the railroads are not yet clear. No Albany train has been here in two days. The Western Division of the Central is clear.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Dec. 29.

There has been continued snow since 2 o'clock P. M.

Fire in Philadelphia—Loss $75,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 29.

IVENS' factory, corner of Sixth and Columbia avenue, was burnt early this morning. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The principal losses are: E. IVENS, manufacturer of brass and gilded mountings for military equipments, $35,000—insured for $15,000; WILLIAM SCOLES, woolen yarn manufacturer, loss on machinery $8,000, on stock $4,000—insured for $5,000; JOHN G. GLAZIER, hosiery manufacturer, loss on machinery and stock $18,000—insured for $1,000; SLIFER & MATTIS, loss on machinery $3,500—no insurance; ISAAC STEAD, woolen spinner, loss on machinery and stock $13,000—insured for $11,000. The building fronting on Sixth-street, owned by BARDEN & ADAMSON, glue manufacturers, was damaged by falling walls and water to the amount of $3,000. Fully covered.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Nevada Senatorship—The Burning of Dall's Mill—A Hail Storm—A Military Post on Buena Island—An Earthquake Shock at Antioch—Organization of an Oil Company in Oregon—The Flax Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The Virginia City, Nevada, *Enterprise*, of Dec. 25, has a lengthy article on the United States Senatorship of that State, the election for which takes place next month, in which it says: "The success of JAMES W. NYE is now an assured result, and his election is due to the force of the popular will which is manifesting itself so irresistibly throughout the length and breadth of the land."

Referring to the burning of DALL's mill, the same paper says: "The ruin is complete; not a fraction of the machinery is saved, and nothing but embers mark the location of the famous Dall Mill. The entire value of the mill was $150,000; insurance, $50,000."

Over four tons of bullion, accumulating in the offices of WELLS, FARGO & Co., in Virginia City and Gold Hill, are waiting shipment as soon as the state of the roads across the mountains will permit.

Gen. McDOWELL has issued a special order establishing a military post in Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco harbor, and requiring every person residing on the island to obtain a leave from headquarters.

A terrible storm lasting about three hours passed over Nevada on the 27th inst. Rain and hail poured down alternately, accompanied with thunder and lightning, flooding the streets and stores. Fences were leveled to the ground and large oaks and pines snapped off as though they were pipe-stems.

The steamer *Golden Age* sailed to-day with $694,640 treasure, $526,000 of which was for New-York.

A half dozen small failures in this city were announced yesterday, including three produce commission firms. The most extensive failure is that of BRENNAN & Co., against which house attachments amounting to $40,000 have been issued.

A severe earthquake was felt at Antioch, in this State, on Dec. 20. No particular damage was done. Loose furniture was shaken out of place, and considerable alarm was manifested for some time.

The Pioneer Oil Company, of Oregon, has filed certificates of incorporation with the Secretary of State of Oregon. The capital stock amounts to $800,000.

It is proposed to build mills respectively at Salem, Oregon City and Portland.

The experiments last year in cultivating flax are deemed a complete success. The yield was thirteen to fifteen bushels per acre. The agent of the Company left in to-day's steamer for the East, to purchase the necessary machinery.

In trade there is very little doing.

Wheat—Prices are ranging from $1 60 to $1 80. Flour—$6 25 for Extra. The *Golden Age* to-day takes 1,100 barrels of Flour for New-York.

Mining Stocks indicate an improvement. Yellow Jacket, $1,245; Chollar, $209; Belcher, $132; Ophir, $142; Confidence, $68.

Legal tenders selling at 75 cents.

CONNECTICUT.

Suicide of Lieut. Robert Welles, of Glastenbury.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Early last evening Lieut. ROBERT WELLES, son of THADDEUS WELLES, of Glastenbury, shot himself through the head with a pistol in his father's study. He entered the room, pistol in hand, threw his left arm around his father's neck and kissed him, exclaiming, "Farewell!" and putting the pistol to his right temple fired, the ball passing through his head and into the bookcase.

Lieut. WELLES was highly esteemed, and was only 24 years of age. He gained his rank in the regular army. Heavy melancholy, produced by the death of his brother last Summer by the explosion of an engine at Mare Island, Cal., is believed to have been the cause of his rash act.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Highway Robbery—Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Last evening a hawker of goods known as the "rich peddler" was assaulted and robbed on the road between Marlboro and Southboro, by three footpads, of $3,000 in Government securities and bank bills.

A dispatch from Holmes' Hole says a box-cover, marked "bark *Sylph*," has been washed ashore.

Aid for the Cretans.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

An informal meeting of gentlemen was held last evening and a Committee appointed to take measures in aid of the Cretans in their struggle with the Turks. Dr. S. G. HOWES is Chairman of the Committee.

Marine Disaster.

HOLME'S HOLE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Bark *Argean*, of Providence, in Tarpaulin Cove, with loss of mainmast.

A hermaphrodite brig sunk in Vineyard Sound.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Preparations for the Opening of the Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 29.

A quorum of both branches of the Legislature has arrived.

Much interest is felt in the organization of the House.

Twenty-six Republicans, friends of Gen. CAMERON, have resolved to vote for JOHN P. GLASS, of Alleghany County, for Speaker. It is conceded that the old chief clerks will be retained.

The Governor's Message is in the hands of the State printer.

J. R. DUNGLESON, of the Philadelphia *Press*, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor elect.

Meeting of Manufacturers of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA Saturday, Dec. 29.

A meeting was held at the Board of Trade Rooms to-day, to take action to secure the reduction of the five per cent. tax on manufactures. A large number of prominent and influential manufacturers attended. WM. DIVINE occupied the chair, and GEO. BULLOCK acted as Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Mr. DIVINE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Gen. PATTERSON, RICHARD GARSED and others. On motion a Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to procure the abrogation of the five per cent. tax. The Chairman named the Committee as follows: Gen. P. Robert Patterson, Archibald Campbell, Dennis Kelly, Richard Garsed and James Long. On motion, Mr. GEORGE BULLOCK was added to the Committee. Mr. DUNLAP suggested that other branches of manufactures should be made interested in this movement. The iron manufactures were taxed five per cent., for instance, and there were other classes of manufactures equally burdened. They should all take part in the effort. Mr. SAMUEL CATTELL made a few remarks, urging that the matter be put before the Committee of Ways and Means, of the House of Representatives, by the personal action of a large Committee, who would go to Washington and press the matter earnestly. A motion to that effect was made and adopted. The number of the Committee was fixed at twelve, the Chair to appoint. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 2 P. M. on such day as the Chair should announce.

The weather has moderated, and there is every appearance of a snow storm approaching.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Central Railroad—Bursting of an Engine Boiler.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 29.

A collision occurred on the Niagara Falls division of the Central Railroad, yesterday, at Knowlesville, in consequence of the breaking of a switch-bar. Two freight engines on one train ran into another freight engine standing on a branch. Five men were injured, none severely, and the engine and cars were badly broken.

The engine "United States," of the Central Railroad, blew up to-day in this city. The engineer and fireman had just left the engine and escaped injury. No person was injured.

Chattanooga Election.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

A telegram from Chattanooga (Tenn.) asserts that the municipal election held there has been pronounced illegal, and therefore of no effect.

The Snow at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Dec. 29.

Heavy gales from the southeast since Thursday night. Telegraph poles have been prostrated, and other damage done. Several vessels have been damaged at the wharves.

MINNESOTA.

Excitement Over the New-Ulm Tragedy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Dec. 29.

The New-Ulm tragedy is causing great excitement in all that region, especially at Markato, where the lynched men resided and were well known.

A Mankato letter says the influential citizens of New Ulm have refused to allow the bodies to be brought down for burial, and a large body of citizens have started up with the determination to have them at all hazards, and as they well armed they will bring them back or make a few more funerals in New Ulm.

Another collision is feared, as great exasperation exists on both sides.

Non-Arrival of the Steamer Mexican.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Some interest is felt for the safety of the steamer *Mexican*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th December for this port.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. GEORGE S. SHANKLIN, Representative in Congress from the Seventh Kentucky District, has written a letter to his constituents, in which, after giving his view of the policy of the Radicals and expressing his opposition to it, he says:

"Should a District Convention be determined upon to select a candidate of the party of which I am an humble member, I hope my friends will secure a fair representation of the wishes and sentiments of the party in the Convention; and should it be the will of the people of the district thus fairly represented to approve my official acts as their representative, no one could or would be more grateful for their confidence, or labor more zealously to merit the honor conferred; but should the people of the district thus fairly represented see proper to confer that honor upon another, no one will more cheerfully acquiesce in that determination than myself, or more zealously labor to unite and combine all the honest elements of opposition to Radical rule and ruin."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "The appointment of Col. FRANK JORDAN to the post of Secretary of the Commonwealth, vice ELI SLIFER, Esq., is one which commends itself to the entire Republican Party. The success of the ticket in our State was due, in a great degree, to the perseverance, tact, and fidelity of Col. JORDAN. The selection of Hon. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER is also a deserved compliment to an able jurist and a thoroughly Radical lawyer. Mr. BREWSTER has for years stood among the foremost ranks of his profession, and is eminently qualified to fill the chair occupied by the venerable statesman, Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH.

The Richmond (Indiana) *Telegram* having charged that an offer of money was made to its publisher, by Col. JOHN A. BRIDGELAND, on condition that the paper should support Gov. MORTON for United States Senator, Col. BRIDGELAND telegraphs a flat and emphatic denial of the story.

A writer in the Rockville (Maryland) *Sentinel* suggests Gen. GRANT for President and Gen. LEE for Vice-President of the United States, to be run as the National Union candidates.

POLICE.

Another Descent on a Gambling-House.

Capt. GARLAND, commanding the Fourteenth Precinct Police, made a descent upon one of the numerous gambling houses situate in the Fourteenth Ward, shortly after 12 o'clock this morning. Taking with him Sergt. ROBBINS and twenty patrolmen of his force, about 11 o'clock last night he proceeded to the corner of East Houston-street and Broadway, where he disposed of the force under his command, with a view to secure a safe entrance to the premises No. 2 East Houston-street, where he had reason to believe a game of "Faro" was in progress. When all these outdoor arrangements were completed the word was given, and Sergeant ROBBINS and his squad made a sudden dash up stairs to the second floor, where he found several men engaged in betting money, and the reputed proprietors of the place dealing cards.

All those in the room were at once arrested and marched down stairs, and the gambling paraphernalia taken possession of. GEORGE PIERCE, the proprietor and dealer, was quite cool when taken into custody, and insisted upon counting the checks, in order that an effort might be made for their subsequent recovery. When the police reached the Spring-street Station-house they found themselves in possession of seven prisoners, $101 in cash, which had been staked on the table; one hundred $25 checks, two hundred $5 checks and two hundred and eighty 50 cent checks; a valuable silver deal-box, one cue-box, one layout, a rubber and the gambling table. All of these articles were of splendid workmanship, and evidently very valuable. The prisoners gave no trouble to their captors, and surrendered at discretion. Their names and occupations are as follows:

George Pierce, gambler, 28 years of age.
George Lanes, tobacconist, 27 years of age.
Patrick Finn, mechanic, 25 years of age.
Joseph Roberts, painter, 26 years of age.
William Johnson, painter, 22 years of age.
Patrick Mansfield, locksmith, 22 years of age.
John Williams, book-keeper, 26 years of age.

They were all locked up in cells contiguous to each other, and will be brought before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, this morning. PIERCE is held as a dealer, the remainder for gambling.

An Indignant Camelopard.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While thanking you for calling the attention of your readers to the combination of the great Van Amburgh Menagerie, with all the other attractions of this immense museum, thus undoubtedly forming the most costly and extensive variety of instructive entertainments ever concentrated on this continent, I hasten to inform you that our giraffe is much surprised and somewhat indignant at being *overlooked* in your notice. This is the more singular when we reflect that his giraffeship stands over twenty feet high! Perhaps you will consent to mollify his feelings when you reflect that he is the *only* specimen of his kind in America, and that the importation of such a rare and delicate animal is attended with great risk, and involves an expense of $30,000. Nothing in the whole animal kingdom exhibits such startling grace and beauty as the giraffe. Our performing elephants also feel somewhat slighted at not being noticed, but they may conclude to pack up their "trunks," and call upon you for a personal explanation.

Truly, yours, P. T. BARNUM.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 14, 1866: Stephen Tilton and family, Boston; J. H. Brooks and family, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Motley, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Rodman, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. R. Whitney, Boston; Miss E. M. Chapman, Boston; C. W. Galloupe and family, Boston; W. D. Brooks, Boston; J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston; Mrs. Wolcott, Boston; John L. Brimer, Boston; Henry Guild, Boston; Dr. R. Amory, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Printiss, Utica, N. Y.; M. C. Smith, Vermont; Mr. and Mrs. Aug. B. Fitch, Buffalo; Miss Congdon, Providence; Gilbert Congdon, Providence; N. M. Beckwith, Paris; Richard S. Greenough, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. P. Ord, San Francisco; James R. McDonald, Hamburg; F. Burgess, Boston; L. S. Nickerson, Boston; C. A. Putman, Boston; C. J. Litchfield, New-York; J. T. Kilbreth, New-York; F. F. Marbury, Jr., New-York; Bowles Colgate, New-York; H. H. McKay, New-York; Gen. J. C. Pinckney, New-York; Mrs. J. W. Wilson, New-York; Mrs. G. W. Weeks, London; Mr. Weeks, London; J. L. A. Krinson, Bowling Green; C. H. Wolff, Pittsburgh; H. T. Richards, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. Fortin, Chicago; Thomas C. Peeties, Dublin.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT steady; closed at $2 12@$2 14 for No. 1; for No. 2, $1 88. CORN ½c.@1c. better; No. 1 sold at 74c.@74½c., closing at latter quotation. OATS in demand to fill short sales at 41½c. RYE steady at 90c. for No. 1. Provision market continues firm, but there is no change of note. MESS PORK is held at $19, with buyers at $18 50@$18 75.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON steady; 480 bales Middling sold at 31½c.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON is advancing; sales 280 bales of Middling at 31c.@32c.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON is in good demand, and holders are conceding. Middling sold at 30½c.@31c.

While waiting for a Cough "to Go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

Useful Presents.
Gold Pens, Gold Cases, Pen Holders and Rubber Cases. The largest and best assortment in the City.
E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 44 Nassau-st., near Liberty.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the principal FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle* and makes the *lock-stitch*.

The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Dove-Like Eyes
Sparkle with pleasure as the exquisite fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS steals upon the sense of languid beauty. Babylon had her hanging gardens, filled with choicest flowers, but such devices are not needed now. You have only to open a bottle of Phalon's peerless extract, and the blended perfumes of a hundred exotics are at once suspended in the air.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.
Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Hot and Cold
COFFEE URNS AND ICE-PITCHERS,
FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
with an assortment of best quality
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.
LUCIUS HART & CO.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S SPLENDID GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, ELEGANT GOLD AND SILVER MOUNTED PEN HOLDERS, IN PEARL, IVORY, EBONY AND CEDAR. SPLENDID GOODS FOR HOLIDAY TRADE.
Suitable for ladies and gentlemen.
GOLD MOUNTED RUBBER PEN AND PENCIL CASES, NEW STYLES, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FOLEY'S GOLD PENS—BEING THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS. FROM $1 TO $40 EACH.
PUT UP IN NEAT MOROCCO BOXES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by all first-class stationers and jewelers at manufacturer's prices, and at the store and salesroom, No. 169 Broadway.
JOHN FOLEY.

Holiday Gifts.—CASWELL, MACK & CO., under Fifth Avenue Hotel, offer an exquisite variety of elegant cut glass colognes, toilet sets, Parian marbles, wax flowers, phantom boquets, jewel cases, &c

T. B. Bynner, Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway, (up stairs.)

Holiday Presents.
No more useful presents can be made in any household than DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER and the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. These machines will lessen the weary labor of washing and wringing clothes one half, and save their cost in clothing every year. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., near York.

A Sure Pile Cure.
Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Hernia.
Dr. P. E. MINOR treats and permanently cures Hernia or Rupture, of from one to forty years' standing, in from four to twelve weeks, by the use of a new external remedy, (discovered by him,) which does not interfere with labor or business pursuits. Cures in most cases guaranteed. Rooms No. 484 Broadway, New-York.

For Sale.
The undersigned offer for sale their wholesale drug-house. The stock, location and business is one of the most desirable in New-England, and doing an excellent business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C. G. CLARK & CO., New-Haven, Conn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Ruth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

Account Books.—A large and well-assorted stock of all kinds of Account Books at DOWLING'S, No. 65 Nassau-st.

Writing Paper, Envelopes and General Stationery, adapted to the wants of business men, at DOWLING'S, No. 65 Nassau-st.

A New Style of Wedding Cards, Crystal and granulated. Engraved by DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Poliak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

At Semmons', No. 669½ Broadway, a splendid assortment of opera, field and marine glasses.

Diaries for 1867.—A good variety for sale at DOWLING'S, No. 65 Nassau-st., below John-st.

At Semmons', No. 669½ Broadway, the celebrated Brazilian pebble spectacles and eye-glasses.

Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway. —The elegant Crystal Visiting Card for the Holidays.

MARRIED.

HILL—SMACK.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, by Rev. Jas. O. Rodgers, CHARLES H. HILL to LIZZIE, daughter of the late George Smack, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

APPLETON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 29, JAMES SAMUEL APPLETON, aged 18 years, son of Rev. S. G. Appleton, of Morrisania.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Junior Class of Columbia College, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, near 8th-st., Morrisania, on Monday, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.

CHANLER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 29, in the 78th year of her age, ELIZABETH S. CHANLER, widow of Rev. John White Chanler, of Charleston, S. C.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 31st inst., at St. Mark's Church, corner of Stuyvesant-st. and 2d av., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HILL.—On Saturday, 11:30 P. M., Dec. 29, at the residence of his uncle, Edward Decamp, No. 38 1st-st., REUBEN, youngest son of Ann Eliza and the late Joseph Hill, aged 20 years.

Full particulars on Monday.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, of consumption, CHARLOTTE J., wife of Frederick E. Davis, and daughter of the late Joseph E. Mount, aged 25 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 92 Rivington-st., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HIGGINS.—Suddenly, in this City, on Friday, Dec. 28, of apoplexy, Capt. LEWIS HIGGINS, Sr., of Jersey City, late of the ship *Bavaria*.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Union Baptist Church, Grove-st., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock.

KELLINGER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 29, GEORGE A. KELLINGER, in the 35th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRELL.—On Friday morning, Dec. 28, after a lingering illness, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Thomas Henry Morrell, and daughter of Edwin and Martha Paddon, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice, from the residence of her father, No. 122 9th-st., on Monday afternoon, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

PLATT.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 29, CHARITY PLATT, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, O. T. Platt, 10th-av., near 57th-st., at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 31st inst. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

RIDDOCK.—On Friday, Dec. 28, JOSEPH RIDDOCK, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st., without further invitation.

SEAMAN.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 29, SUSAN SEAMAN, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, at her late residence, No. 30 Watts-st.

THOMSON.—At Morristown, on Friday, Dec. 28, JOSEPH THOMSON, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral service will be read at his late residence, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 29th of June last, at sea, of Jacob S. Billings, formerly a resident of New-York.

Information has also been received from the same source, of the death, on the 5th of September, 1866, at the Shanghai General Hospital, of GEORGE Y. DOUGLAS, alias George Travis, lately of New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 2d of July last, at the Shanghai General Hospital, of R. LYMAN, a seaman belonging to the ship *Rover*, and a former resident of Albany, N. Y.

OFFICIAL—[No. 110.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 26, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of West Sixty-third-street, North River, aged about thirty-six years, stout built, long light brown hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet two inches high, dressed as follows: Opera hood, black silk dress, white flannel petticoat, white muslin chemise, two whiteskirts, one hoop skirt, white muslin drawers, white stockings, gaiter shoes, corsets, broche shawl, brown woolen gloves, white undersleeves. Found on the person a leather pocket-book. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FANCY GOODS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
JEWEL CASES,
WORK BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
CARD CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
OPERA FANS,
PORTEMONNAIES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
CHESS MEN,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
DOMINOES AND DICE,
PORCELAINES,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
TERRA COTTA WARE,
And an endless variety of
"BIJOUTERIE" ARTICLES DE FANTASIE, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY for the HOLIDAY TRADE, is now offered for sale for NET CASH at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, by
J. M. BOWEN & CO.,
Importers, No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of expense.

C. S. RAIT,
NO. 261 BROADWAY,
corner Warren-st.,
OFFERS
a splendid assortment
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE
AND
FANCY GOODS,
suitable for
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
at greatly reduced prices.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES.
TOOL CHESTS, SLEIGH BELLS, BOYS' SLEDS, &C.
A large assortment at moderate prices.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

WHITE & GLENNEY,
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
No. 893 Broadway.

"LADIES LIKE IT."
It tells of HUMAN CHARACTER, as seen in eyes, mouth, nose, lips, cheeks, chin, neck, hands, hair, voice, walk, &c., and how to judge "Who is who?" A beautiful New-Year's present is THE NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, with 1,000 engravings. In rich morocco, full gilt, $10; in elegant calf, $8; in muslin, gilt, $6; muslin, plain, $5. New edition, very fine. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and
STERLING SILVER WARE.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY
and FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

ORIENTAL BATHS.
Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av.
(Near Cooper Institute.)
PLAIN VAPOR, ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED BATHS.
Best Remedial Agent now known for almost all diseases.
For purifying the complexion unequaled.
Try one and be convinced.

BROADWAY, TWO DOORS ABOVE 19TH ST.
DEAN'S CAKES,
FOR NEW YEAR'S TABLES.
CHARLES A. DEAN, No. 893 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT—A LARGE QUANTITY OF raised worsted work for ottoman covers and gents' slippers, at cost of importation, by
E. H. MILLINGTON,
No. 122 6th-av.,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES CANNOT GIVE THEIR FRIENDS a better present than one of our silk umbrellas. They are cheap and good at
E. H. MILLINGTON'S,
No. 122 6th-av.,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
FRANK MOORE'S ANECDOTES,
600 PAGES, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
PRICE $3 75.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, No. 45 Bible House,
Astor-place, near 4th-av.

FOSTER & PALMER, JR.,
NO. 14
BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR-PLACE.
BEAUTIFUL
DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY BOOKS AND GIFTS.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
HARDING'S EDITION OF FAMILY BIBLE, with FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM COMBINED. Just the thing for Christmas. A very large stock of JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS, WRITING AND DRESSING CASES, &c., &c.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
NO. 14 BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR-PLACE.

ATTRACTIVE PRESENTS FOR NEW YEAR'S.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE A LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF
SUPERB GIFT BOOKS,
THE BEST STANDARD LITERATURE,
BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS,
ALBUMS, DESKS,
NEW AND ENTERTAINING JUVENILE BOOKS,
AND A THOUSAND OTHER NOVELTIES.
Suitable for New-Year Gifts, among which are the following:
TWO CENTURIES OF SONG. Illustrated. Unique cloth, with clasp, $12. Mor. Extra, with clasp, $18.
LIFE OF MAN SYMBOLIZED, Illustrated. Mor. Ant., $25.
BERLIN GALLERY. With numerous engravings. Mor. Ant., $30.
DRESDEN GALLERY. With 130 engravings. Mor. Ant., $30.
MUNICH GALLERY. With 130 Engravings. Mor. Ant., $30.
VIENNA GALLERY. With 130 Engravings. Mor. Ant., $30.
COXE'S CHRISTIAN BALLADS, Illustrated. Cloth, $6. Mor. Ant., $9.
HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST FRENCH AUTHORS. Cloth, $5. Mor. Ant., $10.
THE BIBLE WITH DORE'S ILLUSTRATIONS. New Edition. Cloth Extra. Full Mor. extra.
MRS. JAMESON'S WORKS ON ART. 6 vols. Profusely illustrated. Mor. extra, $60.
DANA'S HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF POETRY. New Edition. Mor. Ant., $10.
COMPLETE WORKS OF LORD MACAULAY. 8 vols., cloth, $40; half calf, $56.
WAVERLEY NOVELS, with 204 Engravings. 25 vols. Half calf, extra, $150.
DICKENS' COMPLETE WORKS. Illustrated by Cruikshank and other eminent artists. 26 vols. Half calf, $90.
LEVER'S WORKS, with illustrations by Phiz. 20 vols. Half calf, $90.
SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS. Numerous Editions, at various prices.
THE COOPER VIGNETTES, with 64 "Artist Proof" Engravings by Darley. Mor. Ant. or extra, $50.
THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. 16 vols. Cloth, $80; Half Morocco, $104.
THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA for the years 1861 to 1865. Cloth, $25; Half Morocco, $32 50.
THE MILITARY AND NAVAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. Illustrated. Cloth, $5; Half Morocco, $6 50.
BRYANT'S POEMS. Illustrated. Cloth, gilt, $10; Mor. Ant., $15.
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WAVERLEY GALLERY. Illustrated. Mor. extra, $15.
POET'S GALLERY. Illustrated. Mor. extra, $15.
WREATH OF BEAUTY. Illustrated. Mor. extra, $15.
NEW-YORK PICTURE GALLERIES. 40 Photographs. Mor. Ant., $50.
PEN AND PENCIL, with 120 Engravings. Mor. Ant., $12.
QUEENS OF ENGLAND. 36 Portraits. Mor. Ant., $18.
REPUBLICAN COURT. Illustrated. Mor. Ant., $20.
STRATFORD GALLERY. 45 Portraits. Mor. extra, $20.
WORLD-NOTED WOMEN. Illustrated. Mor. extra, 20.
SPIRITUAL CONCEIT, with 100 Engravings. Mor. extra, $12.
DON QUIXOTE, with Doré's illustrations. Cloth extra, $30.
THE NEW TESTAMENT, with numerous illustrations. 2 vols. Cloth, $12; Mor. Ant. or extra, $20.
BRITISH POETS. Illustrated. 3 vols. Mor. Ant., $30.
THE MODERN POETS, English and American, in fine bindings.
THE NEW TESTAMENT, with engravings from designs by the Ancient Masters. 1 vol., 4to, Mor. extra, $60. &c., &c., &c.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, 1867, $8.
Plan and execution commended by Justice Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams, historians Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft and Ticknor, Rev. H. Ward Beecher and many others.
It has been published once a week for 20 years, and is now enlarged.
Contains the best reviews, tales, poetry and literary and political essays—from the whole body of English periodical literature—making 4 vols. a year of immediate interest and solid permanent value.
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POLITICAL.

TAMMANY HALL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, held at Tammany Hall on the 29th of December, 1866, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York friendly to regular nominations and the usages of the party be, and they are hereby requested to attend a primary Election to be held in their respective Wards, on Monday, Dec., 1866, between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., for the election of delegates of the General Committee, Young Men's Committee and a Ward Committee for the ensuing year.

Each ward shall elect to the General Committee and the Young Men's Committee three delegates in addition to the number of delegates fixed and apportioned, except the Second and Third Wards, which shall elect the same number as at present. The Ward Committee shall consist of not less than three delegates for each election district in the respective wards.

The election shall be held in the several wards at the places and under the direction of the Inspectors hereinafter named, the certificate of a majority of whom, in each ward, shall be final and conclusive evidence of the election of delegates from such wards respectively, viz.:

First Ward.—At No. 114 Greenwich-st.—James Ramelly, Michael Meehan, Michael Ahern.

Second Ward.—At No. 70 Cliff-street.—James Sullivan, Arthur Keating and Isaac P. Wilkins.

Third Ward.—No. 221 Greenwich-street.—John G. Saylor, Henry Opp, Edward Cahill.

Fourth Ward.—Shakespeare Hotel.—James Dunphy, James Cowen and Archibald Fullerton, Inspectors.

Fifth Ward.—Fifth Ward Hotel.—John F. Berrigan, John Grimes and Wm. Long, Inspectors.

Sixth Ward.—Guy Grear, Timothy Brennan, Owen Kenney, Thomas Ryan, Inspectors.

Seventh Ward.—Headquarters, No. 173 Madison-street.—A. W. Oliver, Wm. Dougherty and James Ryan.

Eighth Ward.—At No. 98 Mercer-street.—William Walsh, Peter Quinn and Louis Schlamm, Inspectors.

Ninth Ward.—"Adriatic," corner of Hudson and Barrow streets.—James O'Neil, John J. Foley and Francis Houghtalin, Inspectors.

Tenth Ward.—At Nos. 76 and 78 Ludlow-street.—Wm. H. McCorkle, Eana J. Knight, Inspectors.

Eleventh Ward.—At No. 457 Fifth-street.—Alvis Ludwig, John H. Baxter, John H. Muius, Inspectors.

Twelfth Ward.—At James Hope's, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.—Benj. Moore, Jonas Chandler, John S. McKean, Inspectors.

Thirteenth Ward.—At No. 415 Grand-street.—Cornelius Wood, John Carpenter, David Howell, Inspectors.

Fourteenth Ward.—At corner of Mott and Broome streets.—David Dugan, Timothy O'Brien and, Michael Daley, Inspectors.

Fifteenth Ward.—At No. 224 Mercer street.—E. S. Calawell, Patrick Reed and Thomas Guchrist.

Sixteenth Ward.—At Halpin's, corner of Seventeenth-street and Ninth-avenue.—Bernard Garry, Patrick J. Hart and John Jaques.

Seventeenth Ward.—At Guntzer's, corner Avenue A and Fourth-street.—Thos. Conner, P. J. Hanbury, Geo. A. Heerreoh.

Eighteenth Ward.—At Larkin's, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue.—George W. Purdy, Wm. C. O'Brien and Edward Browne.

Nineteenth Ward.—At Farley's, Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.—John Kennedy, Cornelius Farley, Isaiah Kegeon.

Twentieth Ward.—At Daniel Strain's, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street.—James Reynolds, P. McGrane, Charles Brice, Inspectors.

Twenty-first Ward.—Corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, Riley.—Dennis Leary, James Bigelow, Rufus Dodge.

Twenty-second Ward.—At No. 685 Eighth-avenue.—John Reynolds, Larry Morrisey, Peter McCulloch.

Resolved, That the Committees elected under the foregoing call shall meet for organization as follows: The General Committee at Tammany Hall on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at 7½ P. M., and shall be called to order by the Chairman of this Committee. The Young Men's Committee shall meet at Tammany Hall on FRIDAY, Jan. 4, at 7½ P. M., and the Ward Committees at the places respectively designated for holding the said election, or at such places as shall be designated on the ticket, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, at 7½ P. M.

WM. TWEED, Chairman.

WM. HITCHMAN, SAMUEL T. WEXLER, } Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE RAINBOW ANGEL.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Messenger with the Little Book.* Rev. chap. x.

IRVING HALL.—LECTURE BY REV. I. T. HECKER. Subject: *Luther and the Reformation.* SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 P. M.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath School of the South Dutch Church will be celebrated in the church corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. The annual report will be read by the Superintendent. Addresses may be expected from Rev. H. D. GANSE and the Pastor, Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., and appropriate hymns of music will be sung by the school. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. No collection will be taken.

THE SOCIETY OF JANE-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, having succeeded in paying off their entire indebtedness, will hold Reunion Services on SUNDAY, Dec. 30. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. Reunion of Sabbath-school at 3 P. M., on which occasion eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting. General love feast at 7 P. M. Former pastors and members respectfully invited to be present.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on *The Supernatural Virtue Latent in the Christian Sacrifice, Eliminated and Changed into Spiritual Death by the Mediæval Apostacy, and not Restored by any of the Churches at or since the Reformation*, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. Divine services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M.

REOPENING—THE FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken, N. J., which has been closed for repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY for public worship. Rev. HENRY ALLEN, Pastor-elect, (late of Cincinnati, Ohio,) will preach at 10½ o'clock in the morning, at 3 in the afternoon, and at 7½ in the evening. Collections will be taken up to aid in paying for repairs.

REV. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., RECTOR of St. Thomas Church, will preach the third of the course of sermons, in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 30. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for the St. Barnabas House, Mulberry-st.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY, who has been traveling in the East, will deliver a lecture on *Sinai in the Desert*, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be taken for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. The public are invited to attend. The usual morning service by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ARCHIBALD, at 10½ o'clock.

THE INSTALLATION OF REV. J. E. ANNAN, as Pastor of the 49th-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., will take place on SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. By appointment of Presbytery Rev. Dr. CLARK will preside. The Sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. PAXTON; charge to congregation by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, and charge to Pastor by Rev. Mr. MURRAY.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Sabbath services: Preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; devotional singing meeting at 6¾ P. M., followed by preaching at 7½ o'clock, in the room where the Fulton-street daily noon prayer meeting is held. All invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, 47th-st., junction of Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—To the young—"*Wine at New-Year's.*" Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Pastor's Bible Class at 3 P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Seats free. At 10½ A. M., discussion on the *Divinity of Christ.* At 3 P. M. discussion on the *Moral Influence of Theatres.* At 7½ P. M. Mr. ORVIS delivers the Opening addresses before the Progressive Conference, followed by general discussion. Rev. John M. Spear is Patriarch of the Conference.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D.D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the EVENING—*Solomon's Proverbs on Human Happiness*—the fourth in the course of lectures to young men on the Book of Proverbs.

REV. DR. DEEMS WILL PREACH IN the Chapel of the University on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, on a subject appropriate to the last Sunday in the year. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited. Service same time and place every SUNDAY.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 30th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; at the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH on Hypocrisy in Churches and Infidelity in the Second Degree, Neglect of the Poor, Gambling, Judge McCUNN's decision,) Intemperance, Homes of Fallen Angels, &c., (concluding lecture on the *Nuisances of New-York*, to make way for lecture on the *Press*,) SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Everett Rooms, No. 1,296 Broadway.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE's.—Services on SUNDAYS—MORNING at 10½; AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. On SUNDAY, 30th, the Christmas music will be repeated. Strangers furnished with seats.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*His Name shall be called Wonderful*; and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject—*The Duties and Privileges of Young Men.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY. Morning subject—*Under Government.* Evening subject—*The Legacy of a Dead Year.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, two blocks east of Broadway. Seats free to all. Rev. S. H. HILLIARD, Chaplain. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Persons interested in mission work are earnestly invited to come and help us.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

R. P. WILSON WILL ADDRESS the Spiritualists of Brooklyn and elsewhere at "Una" Hall, corner of Adelphi-st. and Myrtle-av., TODAY at 2½ and 7½ P. M. All who desire to hear common sense and truth are invited to attend. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The fifth lecture to young men will be delivered, on SABBATH EVENING, in the church corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET. Subject—*Thoughts for the New Year.*

REVIVAL SERVICES—FORSYTH-ST. M. E. Church, near Division. The Praying Band, S. HALSTEAD, Leader, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, Dec. 30, commencing at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7 P. M. Welcome all, seats free.

REV. J. H. HOPKINS, JR., EDITOR OF the *Church Journal*, will preach in All Saints Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 30. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. SCUDDER will lecture at the rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2d January, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Englishmen in India.* Young men are invited.

"IMMORTALITY THE PORTION OF the Redeemed and Regenerate Alone." Dr. MORRIS, of Philadelphia, will preach on the above subject at University Buildings, Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., BETWEEN 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. A. T. TWING, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE D. D., Rector, will hold Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE, THE GIFTED and intelligent lecturer, will speak in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Guardian Spirits* and *The Old Year and the New.* Conference 3 o'clock.

REV. GEO. J. MINGINS, REV. DR. DOWLING and JAMES G. DEWITT, Esq., will address the Berean Sabbath School Missionary Association SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at the Baptist Church, Downing-st., corner Bedford.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Seats free. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers invited cordially to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening service at 7½. *Christ in the New Testament the Proof of God in the Old.*

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services LORD'S-DAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by W. K. PENDLETON, President of Bethany College, West Virginia.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Subject—*What is Universalism?* Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

REV. ROBERT F. McLAREN, SON OF the former Pastor of Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach on SUNDAY, 30th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are invited.

LAST SUNDAY OF 1866.—"A REVIEW OF the Past," at 7½ P. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. Morning service at 10½ A. M. All are welcome.

AT EBBITT HALL, NO. 55 WEST 33D-ST., Dr. H. B. STORER will give his closing discourses before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free and the public invited.

THE LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE on Christian Unity will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, in St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., by Rev. THOS. S. PRESTON. Subject—*The Claims of the Catholic Church.* Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8 P. M.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGY.—CONCLUDING lecture of course, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 2½ P. M.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. CORBIT. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., Rev. J. H. VAN DERZEE will deliver the fourth and last lecture of the Prophetico-Historic course on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject, *Rome.* Seats free.

AT EIGHTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av., will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING next, the Christmas Sunday-school Anniversary exercises. Admittance 25 cents.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Divine Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Rector, Dr. IRVING, will preach morning and afternoon.

REV. DR. TAYLOR, OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., will preach in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

34TH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Forty-third Sabbath-school Anniversary; singing original pieces by 500 children; addresses by Rev. Drs. Hastings and Stryker; SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH—MORNING at 10½; EVENING at 7½. Subject: *Life and Death.* Strangers invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services on SUNDAY, at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon for deaf mutes. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29, 1866.

40,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	110⅝	100	Pac. Mail S. Co....	163
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74....C.		200	do...........	163½
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1,000	Erie 1st M.......	102	400	Erie Railroad......	68⅜
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, N.Bs	111	100	do.........b10	68⅜
2,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	95⅝	200	do...........s3	68¼
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5,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	94	300	do.........b10	68⅜
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	87⅝	200	do...........s3	68⅜
1,000	do...........	87½	50	do......2d call	68½
50	Amer. Ex. Bk....	115	100	do...........	68⅜
20	Fourth National...	105	20	Hud. R. R........	124
15	Continental Bank..	102	200	do......2d call	127
25	Bk. of Commerce..	117	100	Reading R.......	105¾
20	Cumb. Coal. Pr....	85	200	do.........b10	106
100	do...........	87	500	do.........b30	106
100	do...........	89	5	Mich. Cen. R......	108
200	do...........	90	200	M. S. & N. I........	82¼
100	Canton Co.........	47	1500	do...........	82⅜
200	do...........	47½	100	Ill. Cen. R........	118¼
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300	do......2d call	48	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.....	88⅜
200	do...........	48½	500	do...........	88⅜
300	Amer. Coal........	60	100	Chi. & N. W........	45⅜
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5	do...........	47	100	do.........b30	45⅛
500	do......2d call	46¾	100	do......2d call	44⅞
100	do...........	46⅞	200	Chi. & N.W.P......	79⅜
200	do...........	46½	100	do.........b10	79⅜
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	Extension......	96⅞	300	do......2d call	79
100	Mariposa Pref.....	31⅞	200	Clev. & Tol. R......	124¾
100	do...........	31½	1000	do...........	125
160	Atlantic S.S.Co. ..	113	400	Chic. & R. I........	103⅝
100	do.........b10	112	25	New-Jersey Cen....	124
100	do......2d call	111	100	Alt. & T.H..........	40
200	do...........b4	111½	100	Tol., W. & W.......	43⅜
120	Adams Ex.Co.......	67	200	H. & St. J..........	57⅞
200	do......2d call	70	300	Mil. & St. P........	50⅝
100	South Am. Nav. &		100	do...........	50⅞
	Marine R...b30	114	200	Union Nav. Co.....	107⅞
900	Quick. Min. Co....	44½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Quick. Min. Co....	44½	400	Cleve. & Tol......	124½
200	do.........b10	44⅜	400	Chi. & N. W........	44⅝
400	do...........s3	44⅜	700	do...........c	44⅞
200	do...........s3	44⅜	100	do...........b5	44⅞
20,000	O. & M. C.........	29	100	do.........s15	44⅞
300	Union Nav. Co.....	107⅜	200	do...........s3	44⅝
600	do...........	107⅝	500	do.........b10	44⅞
300	N. Y. Cen.......b10	110⅛	1200	Chic. & N. W. Pr..	79½
300	do...........	110⅛	300	do...........	79⅜
100	do...........s3	110⅛	400	do...........c	79⅜
1200	Erie R...........	68⅛	100	do...........c	79⅜
200	do.........b10	68⅛	400	Ch., R. I. & P......c	103⅝
600	do...........c	68⅜	400	P., F.W. & C.......	107⅜
100	do.........s15	68⅜	100	do...........b5	107⅜
400	Reading R.......c	105⅞	100	do...........c	107⅜
300	Tol., Wab. & W....	43⅜	200	Mil. & St. P.....b10	50⅞
600	Mich. S. & N. I....	82⅜	600	do...........	50
200	do...........c	82⅜	100	do...........b5	50¼
1500	Clev. & Pitts R...	88⅜	100	do...........	49⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Union Nav. Co.....	107¼	600	Chi. R. I. & P......	102⅝
200	do...........	107⅜	300	do.........b15	103⅜
200	West. U. Tel.......	46½	200	do...........c	103⅝
200	do...........	46⅞	100	do...........s3	103½
100	do...........b5	46⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol.......	124⅜
100	do...........	46⅞	500	Chic. & N. W.......	44⅜
300	do...........	47	300	do...........s3	44⅜
1400	Erie R...........	68	200	do.........b10	44⅜
200	do.........b10	68	100	do...........b5	44⅜
600	do...........s3	67⅞	500	do...........	44½
300	do...........b3	68	200	do...........s5	44⅜
400	do...........	67⅞	200	do...........c	44⅜
200	do.........s15	67⅞	100	do...........b3	44½
400	do...........c	67⅞	300	Chi.& N. W.P....s3	78⅜
400	Reading R.......c	105⅝	500	do...........	78⅝
200	do...........	105½	100	do...........s3	78⅝
100	M. S. & N.I......b3	82⅛	200	do.........b10	79
100	do...........c	82⅛	100	do...........b5	79
200	Tol., W. & W.......	43½	400	do...........c	78⅞
100	do...........	43⅝	300	P., F. W. & C.......	107
300	do...........b5	43½	100	do...........c	106⅞
1500	Cleve. & Pitts.....	88⅝	100	Mil. & St. P......c	50
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.....	70			

SATURDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The Gold Room advanced this morning from 133⅞ as on last night to 134@134⅛ ℘ cent. The additional advance of 1 ℘ cent. on Friday's highest sales, making 2⅛ ℘ cent. on the lowest sales of the week, brought forward rather free sellers, and the price returned, before 2 o'clock, to 133⅞@⅛ ℘ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $1,408,000. The Exports of Gold and Silver bars, (mostly received here by the last California steamer,) and Mexican dollars and Spanish doubloons, amount to $1,072,190. The Treasury Office paid out $221,800 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The week closes on a very steady and easy going Seven ℘ cent. Money market. Some exceptionable transactions are made at 6 ℘ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds. The Bank Statement on Monday will probably reflect a quiet movement in all its departments. The Loans and Discount will not vary a million of dollars either way from last Monday. The Deposits and Legal Tender may each fall off two or two and a half millions.

After the sailing of the steamers of the day the quotation for Bills on London was 109⅛@109⅜ ℘ cent., but rather nominal than active.

The Public Funds were ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. better all round than on Friday. The 7.30 ℘ cents improved full ⅛ and on some considerable sales ⅛@1 ℘ cent. The 5-20s were 107⅞ for the Consolidated, 105⅞@⅞ for the 1862s and 105⅞ for the 1865s, May and November.

The Railway market was firm at the early (and only Saturday) Boards, and business active and well distributed. The Miscellaneous Shares were more decidedly in favor than for several weeks. The Pacific Mail sold up to 167, Atlantic 13, Cumberland 90, Canton 48½, Mariposa Preferred 32, buyer 30 days and 31⅞ cash, and Union Telegraph 46⅞.

At 4 o'clock on the Street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night, the market leaving off steady in prices, but business not so active as in the forenoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99¼	99⅜	Northwest	44⅜	40⅜
U. S. 5-20s	105⅜	105⅞	N. West Pref	79⅜	79⅜
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104⅜	Rock Island	103⅜	103⅝
N. Y. Central	110	110¼	Fort Wayne	107⅛	104⅞
Erie	67¾	67⅞	Cumb'land Coal	83	90
Hudson	124	126⅜	Quicksilver	44⅜	44⅝
Reading	105⅞	105⅜	W. U. Telegraph	45¾	46⅞
Mich. Southern	82⅛	82⅜	Mariposa Pref	31⅛	31¼
Illinois Central	118¼	117⅞	Ohio Certificates	18⅝	28⅞
Pittsburgh	88⅜	89⅛	American Gold	133⅝	133⅝
Tennessee 6s	69	69⅛	Bills on London	33	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	American Exchange	115
Dry Dock	175	Pacific	160
Commerce	115	Hanover	107
Ocean	104½	Irving	102

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	109	Gal. & Chi. ext	100
Erie 1st mort. 1876	109½	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort.	101¼
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	97½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	92½	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97¾
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. '69	72	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98½
Mich. Cen. new 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	101½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	113½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	94
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	81	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Del. L. & W. 1st M	101	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	71
Tol. & Wab. 1st M	92½		

The following January Dividends have been announced by the City Banks. A number of Banks that divide in January and July have not yet advertised their January rate:

Bank.	Rate.	Amount.	Bank.	Rate.	Amount.
Commerce	5	$500,000	Broadway	12	120,000
Metropolitan	6	240,000	Chatham	8	48,000
Fourth National	5	250,000	Manufact's & M.	5	25,000
Shoe & Leather	5	75,000	Mechanics'	5	100,000
Atlantic	6	18,000	Citizens'	5	25,000
Eighth National	5	25,000	Tenth National	5	50,000
Bowery	5	15,000	New-York	5	150,000
Merch. Exch'ge	5	61,050	Park	7	140,000
Market	5	50,000	Ninth National	6	60,000
Bull's Head	6½	13,000	Tradesmen's	7½	75,000
East River	5	25,000	Grocers'	5	15,000
Commonwealth	6	45,000	Continental	5	100,000
Hanover	6	60,000	Butchers'	5	30,000
Importers'	4	60,000	Marine	6	36,000
North River	5	30,000	North America	5	50,000
Irving	5	25,000	N. Y. Exchange	6	18,000
People's	5	20,600	Third National	5	50,000
Ocean	5	50,000	Fifth National	5	25,000
Seventh Ward	5	25,000	Phenix	4	72,000
America	8	240,000			
Total					$3,016,650

The January Coupon on the Bonds of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, will be paid by Messrs. WILSON, CALLAWAY & Co., No. 44 Broad-street.

The usual Quarterly Dividend of *six* per cent has been declared by the Panama Company.

The Metropolitan National Bank will pay the January Dividends of the State of Michigan.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a half yearly dividend of *five* ℘ cent.

The Ocean National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five* ℘ cent.

The Seventh Ward National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five* ℘ cent.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in December:

1866	$73,303
1865	70,838

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in December:

1866	$62,124
1865	60,877

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in December:

1866	$83,511
1865	78,967
From March 1:	
1866	$3,942,675
1865	4,020,578

The business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,447,915 67, of which $244,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $565,000; Payments, $13,-1340,94 19; Balance, $97,352,206 65.

The semi-annual dividend of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank is 4 ℘ cent., free of all taxation. A surplus of over 30 ℘ cent. will remain after this dividend shall have been paid.

The *Financial Chronicle*, in an editorial article on business prospects, remarks that:

"Indications are not wanting which give hope of a revival of industrial and commercial enterprise, and we may probably look forward to the early removal of that gloom and torpor which have paralyzed of late some of the most precious and vital productive energies of the country. Among these indications of the approach of a happier state of things, we must mention first the relaxing of the recent stringency in the loan market. If money should work easy, we can scarcely fail of an active Spring trade. Among the reasons for anticipating such a favorable change in monetary affairs, is the fact that in the great reservoirs of loanable capital a large amount of idle funds are now seeking temporary investment. This aggregate of loanable floating surplus has been kept back for some time from various causes, and capitalists, as we know, are proverbially disinclined to allow their money, if they can help it, to be idle and unproductive. It is long since we have had in the great financial centres so much capital lying in this dormant state, and its amount is about to receive an accession by the payment of the heavy dividends which fall due next week. A second impulse toward ease is being imparted to the money market from the improved state of public confidence. Among the causes of stringency we see few more severe in their effects than public distrust. The recent stringency had its origin in a great degree in the shock that was given to public confidence by anticipations of attempts at a speedy return to specie payments, and a fear of the general shrinkage in value, and of the wide-spread bankruptcy and ruin which any sudden attempts to realize such a dangerous financial project must necessarily bring with them. The "scare" seems now to have passed away. A general conviction prevails that nothing violent or rash will be done by the Secretary or authorized by Congress. No experiments are likely to disturb that stability of the currency which is indispensable to national well-being in so active a commercial country as ours, where everybody is in business, and is therefore exposed to suffer by every spasm in the volume or purchasing power of the circulating medium. There is, then, plenty of capital to lend, and increasing confidence, both among the lending and borrowing classes. For these reasons, as well as for many others which are too obvious to need mention in this place, we are disposed to look for a gradual easing of the money market. While thus there is much to awaken caution in our business men, as they endeavor to forecast the money market, we see no ground whatever for despondency or fear. But there are other reasons besides the expected ease in money which affect our calculations of a revival in business. One of these is the revision of the internal tax laws. Rightly or wrongly, the people are demanding that in the fiscal changes which are contemplated the excise taxes, which in many instances inflict serious injury on business, shall be better adjusted and very much lightened. Let us not too easily suppose that the prospects of relief from the fiscal burdens oppressing industry are remote. It is sufficient in a free popular government if the people are awake to the fact that as one of the causes of the depression of business is heavy excise taxes, so one important measure of relief will be their removal. Here, then, we have before us the two great remedies for the languor and paralysis of business, a stable money market and a judicious distribution of taxation. We are abundantly able, with our national resources, to bear our national burdens; but we can only avail ourselves fully of those resources when monetary perturbation or paralysing taxation are kept in check. It is on this conviction that from various causes both these evils will in their worst forms be less rife among us hereafter, and will gradually almost disappear, that we rest in part the opinion that business prospects will brighten during the coming year."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (E. D.) Office No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division), held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published for the information of parties interested in the trust.

Whereas, The Trustees are specifically directed by the trust agreement to pay, on the first of January, "to the owners of preferred certificates," interest at the rate of seven per cent. in money in case such payment can be made "without serious damage or prejudice to the requirements of the trust," otherwise in further preferred certificates;" and

Whereas, The road and property of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division) are advertised to be sold on the ninth of January, 1867, under the decree of the United States Court in the foreclosure suit, in consummation of which sale there will become due and payable to sundry parties named in said decree, an amount of money estimated at $300,000; and

Whereas, The rebuilding of the Great Miami Bridge, and the repairing of the other damage to the road caused by the flood in September last, cannot be delayed without permanent injury to the business and interests of the road; and

Whereas, The Trustees have hitherto collected from the Receiver in payment for first-mortgage coupons belonging to the trust the means whereby they have been enabled heretofore to pay the interest on the preferred certificates in money, but are now unable so to procure the means for the payment of the interest due on the first of January next, owing to the imperative demands upon the Receiver by the road as aforesaid; therefore

Resolved, That the interest due on preferred certificates on the 1st of January instant, be paid in further preferred certificates to the persons or their legal representatives, on that day, owning the same, and on their request, as provided in the trust agreement: such further preferred certificates to be ready for delivery on and after the 25th day of January, 1867; and inasmuch as the transfer books have been closed for an unusual time, that persons so owning preferred certificates not already standing in their names on the books of the Trustees, be requested to present the same in evidence of the ownership and for record without delay.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 31, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK (MESS OR PRIME MESS) of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

30,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the beans and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or Inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The beans and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an Inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 26, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1867.

After that date, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Sept. 26, 1866, to day of payment, will be added.

On the 10th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$400 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the recovery of the SILVER stolen from the house of the undersigned on the night of the 24th inst. L. J. PENNIMAN, No. 44 East 22d-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JUDSON & CO., BANKERS, BROKERS AND COLLECTORS. DEALER IN EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c., Corner of Camp and Common sts., NEW-ORLEANS. Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

CAPITAL $5,000,000. FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. ELECTION NOTICE. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK. A. W. GREENLEAF, JOHN B. NORRIS, BENSON VAN VLIET, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866. The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE. HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST. An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK. The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M. GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 19, 1866. HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia are hereby notified that coupons falling due after August last will be paid on demand as expressed on their face. Those payable in New-York at the National Bank of the Republic; those payable in Savannah at the Central Railroad Bank; those payable in Augusta at the office of the Georgia Railroad Company, and those payable at the State Treasury, as conditioned. Some bonds of the State, issued in 1844, have the coupons not signed. A section of the code of Georgia (872) forbids the payment of these coupons unless accompanied by the bond to which they belong and detached therefrom at the Treasury. Persons holding these are, therefore, notified that henceforth the law will be strictly followed, and no unsigned coupon will be paid except detached in presence of the Treasurer. Another section of the code authorizes the Treasurer to sign the coupons to these bonds whenever they may be presented at the Treasury, and the coupons may thereafter be paid unaccompanied by the bond from which they have been cut. By order of His Excellency, CHAS. J. JENKINS, Governor of Georgia. JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York: That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds. JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds. DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, and interest on Dividend Scrip. DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds. DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD coupons, and DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD coupons due Jan. 1, 1867. Will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of January next, less Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 24, 1866. THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York. The War Loan Bonds designated by the following numbers, have been drawn for redemption, and will be paid at the above-named Bank on the first day of January next. If not presented for payment, interest will then cease. $1000 Bonds Nos. 194, 220, 280, 374, 498, 608, 811, 901. $500 Bonds Nos. 12, 39, 76, 116, 128, 184. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1866. THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proximo, inclusive. WM. E. WATSON, Secretary. Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books, are requested to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866. THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 8th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866. ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st, on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866. AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866. THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, will be paid at our office, free of Government tax. FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT Company 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, also Morris and Essex Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds for sale by POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S 7 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1867, will be paid, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st. WM. A. STEPHENS, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK EIGHT PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on above bonds Jan. 1, 1867, for coupon No. 2, will be paid, on presentation of coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the Central National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	106⅞	107	June, 7-30	104¾	105¼
Coupon, 1881	110⅜	110⅝	July, 7-30	104¾	105¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	104½	105½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	105⅝	105⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	104⅞	105¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	105	105¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 " new, '65	107⅛	107⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
10-40 Registered	99⅛	99⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111½
10-40 Coupon	99¼	99½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
Gold	133⅜	133½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅛	110
August, 7-30	104⅜	105⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109½

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau-Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

UNITED STATES LLOYDS.

ROBINSON & COX, ATTORNEYS, No. 37 William-st.

THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE MARINE RISKS ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. Losses made payable in London, at the banking-house of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO. The following gentlemen will act as an Advisory Committee: JOHN J. CRANE, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOHN R. GARDNER, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, EMIL HEINEMANN, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, SAM'L D. BABCOCK, ROBT. L. TAYLOR, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON.

OFFICE EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD CO., KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1866. COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company, indorsed by the State of Tennessee; also, those not indorsed, payable in New-York, Jan. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WILSON, CALLAWAY & CO., No. 44 Broad-st., New-York. Those payable in Augusta will be paid at the office of Dr. J. MILLIGAN, Cashier Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, Augusta, Ga. THOMAS H. CALLAWAY, President.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867. Poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 31, 1866, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1867. WILLIAM G. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY, Foot of East 29th-st. THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order. ALEXANDER MILNE, President. NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866. ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2, 1867, the following-named coupons due on that day will be paid on presentation at this office, viz.: "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the purchase of the Elgin and State Line Railroad. Both of said classes of bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866. THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY will please take notice that an annual election for a Board of Trustees, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on the second Tuesday (8th) of January, 1867. JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

DRY DOCK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year. L. J. LOCKWOOD, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th of January next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. W. H. COX, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, General Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866. NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866. THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 31st December, 1866, and reopened Jan. 20, 1867. By order of the Directors. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st. GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866. SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will be now received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE ALLEGHANY Valley Bonds, maturing on the 1st of January, will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

$55.000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on improved property in the City; no commissions charged. Apply to J. J. McKEE, No. 67 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE CITY of San Francisco, due in New-York 1st January next, will be paid in coin at the Agency of the Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st. LEES & WALLER.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS. The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY. A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 3d day of January next. W. BEMENT, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. Chatham-square, New-York. SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. DIVIDEND—a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily. M. D. VAN PELT, President. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK. DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next. The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866. DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867. WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 26, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866. THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5. Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 2d January, 1867, by their Treasurer, at the National Broadway Bank. Transfer books will close 24th inst., and open Jan. 9, next, after election of Directors. WM. RICHARDSON, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 2d day of January. Transfer-books will be closed until the 3d prox. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared payable on 5th January next. The transfer-books will close on 26th inst. and reopen on 5th January, 1867. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board, CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of January, 1867. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 3d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866. AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, next. The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board. G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books are closed until Jan. 3, 1867. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 2d day of January. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, 1867, inclusive. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866. THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 283 BOWERY. DIVIDEND.—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit. STEPHEN CUTTER, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 3d day of January, 1867. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York City, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1867, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 22d inst., and open on the morning of Jan. 2. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th January, 1867. CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after the 2d of January next. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1867. SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. 1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY. Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7. Bank books in German, French and English. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. The HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on the cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms No. 83 and 85.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Chas. K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. Jas. Warren Nash,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
	Mr. Walter Briggs.

MR. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President. Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867. The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500 entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S. FATHERS, MOTHERS, UNCLES, AUNTS, GUARDIANS, RELATIVES AND FRIENDS, If you wish to make Christmas and New-Year's Gifts to children, present them with a Bank Book and a small deposit; by such gifts you educate them to save, whereas by useless toys and trinkets you educate them to waste and spend money. THE SIX PENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE, Established 1853. Take deposits as low as Five Cents or as high as $5,000. Open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M. Interest allowed 6 per cent. free of tax.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867. The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 19 Cooper Institute, 2d-av. DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January. Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock. ISAAC J. SMITH, President. WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY. Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. STEPHEN CUTTER, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK. No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York. DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax.) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest as principal from Jan. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. Free of Government tax. MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York. Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York. *Money deposited on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.* SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX. M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited now, bears interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,556,156 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE. DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW LIVERY STABLE OF RYERSON, BROWN & DAVIS is now completed and open to the public. This establishment offers unequaled accommodations for the keeping of horses and is convenient to the car and stage routes. The attention of those keeping horses is respectfully called to this stable, and also the patronage solicited of those living out of town and accustomed to drive into the City. RYERSON, BROWN & DAVIS, Nos. 118 to 128 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE WINTER in the country; box-stalls and ground floor if wanted; City reference given. C. GILBERT FOWLER, Newburgh, N. Y.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

SALE OF FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Will sell by auction on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a costly assortment of diamonds, consisting of ear-rings, cluster rings, half-hoop rings and single stone rings; brooches set in costly diamonds; bracelet, full diamond suite; some very fine diamond watches and ladies' gold hunting-lever, chatelaine chain, 18 carats fine gold; coral sets, rings, pins, all of the finest quality; expressly imported for a Broadway firm. To be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and suitable for holiday presents. Immediately after the sale of jewelry will be sold some fine mink muffs, collars and cuffs.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BY MINER & SOMERVILLE, MONDAY, DEC. 31, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., AN INVOICE OF FLEMISH AND BELGIAN PICTURES, Just received from EUROPE, and NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED in this country, including Examples from

M. A. KORK-KOEK,	LANFANT DE METZ,
DEVO,	VAN SEVERDONCK,
T. MAROHN,	A. F. VERHOVEN BAL,
J. BOGGAARD,	F. VOUSEBEN.

ON EXHIBITION THIS MORNING, WITH CATALOGUES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., 30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.) Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office. TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent. Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York. GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6¼ inches front, 80 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st. Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $1,500, TO join the advertiser in the purchase of a very profitable manufacturing business. Address H. A. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE BOOK-STORE, No. 11 Bible House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements: low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that exceeds overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWENTY (20) managers of the NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, will be held at the Institution, corner of 9th-av. and 34th-st., on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Polls to remain open one hour. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

STAMPING, EMBROIDERY AND LINGERIE.—First-class store: specialty for initials, monograms for handkerchiefs, table and bed cloths, at No. 120 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Mme. NIGOROUX.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

JOHN McAULIFFE offers IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY of that ripe age and flavor for which his house is so celebrated. 10,000 bottles ready for the present season. HENNESSY BRANDY, bottled in France; PORT WINE, bottled in Portugal; AMONTILLADO SHERRY, with a bouquet; REAL MADEIRA WINE, JAMAICA RUM, (LONDON DOCK,) &c. Crosse & Blackwell's ENGLISH PICKLES, &c.

All these Wines and Brandies are original importations from London Docks.

A lot of Wise's Irish Whiskey, (old) in quarter sherry casks, just arrived per steamer *City of Paris*. Also received, Guiness' Dublin, Barclay & Perkins' London Porter, &c. JOHN McAULIFFE, Nos. 41 and 43 Nassau-st., No. 13 Fulton-st., (Fulton Market,) No. 351 Broome-st., near the Bowery; No. 63 Avenue C, No. 121 Avenue D.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, No. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment received by weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview. Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,373 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

AT ONE INTERVIEW—WITH OR WITHout medicines, no deception. Medicines, $1 to $5. Electricity applied. Cure or no charge. Board provided. Doctor and Madame DUBOIS, 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND
AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, Henri A Gadesden....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS

Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA.....Dec. 19
PALMYRA.....Jan. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 60 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

COLUMBIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
HIBERNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA, Capt. THOMSON....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS..SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100. $30.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 22 Broadway, or No. 215 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELIA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 5
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 9
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 19

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London..$5 Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris...105 Steerage to Paris.....40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAPAN leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ARIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCRESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$135 | Second cabin.....$80

STATE ROOMS AT LOWER RATES.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month, as follows:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. P. TIMMERMAN, March 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points. Excellent passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Dec. 31 | MONDAY.....Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 3.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 2 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, at 10 A. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with COLUMBIA, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to save San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $414 for first class, and $238 to $263 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 29, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, Esq., PROPRIETOR
Of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I observe you intend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship
"Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
THE A very fast and elegant steamship LOUISIANA, WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail THIS DAY, Saturday, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with fine steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel.
Freight received up to hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The HUNTSVILLE follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. Vaill, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow Jan. 12.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 6:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
JAMES H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M. Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express freight runs in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave Jamaica as follows, for New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:22 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 5:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 38, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—The steamer TRAVELER leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AND refinement wishes to take two or three young ladies or children to board, where they will find a pleasant home and have the opportunity to study the French and German languages, beside the common English branches; very highest of references. Address W. S., Box No. 3,850 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH Blessons at No. 107 West 12th-st., in a French family; several nicely furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; references.

A RESPONSIBLE AND QUIET FAMILY of three adults and two children, who will give no trouble, desires, permanently, one large and two small unfurnished rooms, connecting with good board, in New-York. Address, with full particulars and approximate price, Box No. 3,859 Post-office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN GENtleman, engaged in the morning in a school, desires board in a respectable family, for which he would instruct the children in return; references exchanged. Address R. C. BEERS, No. 2 5th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE a parlor and bedroom, which they will furnish handsomely; they require a good, table, modern house and a good locality. Address, with particulars and terms, J., Box No. 3,763 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, two furnished rooms and board, in the neighborhood of Broadway and 30th-st. Address E. E. T., Box No. 1,159 Post-office.

NO. 55 EAST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH private table if desired, a parlor floor and two upper rooms. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, can be had at the corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. D. H., Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT,

THE TRIBUTE BOOK:

A RECORD OF THE

MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE AND

PATRIOTISM

OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE,

In Defence of their integrity as a Nation, during the War for the Union.

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,

Author of the "Court of Napoleon, &c.

ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

Darley, Nast, Whitney, Cary,
Hitchcock, Fenn, White, Hogan,
Stephens, Hennessy, Howard, Howland,
Shearman, Hochstein, Billings, Will,
Hoppin, Howe, McNevin, Chapman,
McLenan, Lumley, Waud, Eytinge,
Herrick.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains the story of Seventy Millions of Dollars. Ordinarily, Millions do not furnish an interesting or an instructive theme; he who writes their history has generally little to tell but a tale of selfishness and greed, or at best, of dogged industry or stubborn self-denial. It is rare that he who collects the chronicles of dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence, can lay before the reader such a record of self-sacrifices as the following pages embody. These are not the annals of mercantile shrewdness, of wealth heaped up by toil or avarice, of riches painfully gathered by patience, or speedily swept together by genius or fortune; they are the records of money given, not money earned; of a labor of love, not of labor for hire and salary; of purse-strings unloosed, of the tribute-string hanging free, of self-assessment, of tribute rendered always willingly, often unasked. This volume, in a word, is a digest—the materiels for twenty such having been condensed into one—of the ways and means by which the American people, having been taxed to pay three thousand millions of dollars for the prosecution of a war—of their own accord, without tax or toll, collected and expended nearly seventy millions more. Its contents, varied in their details, have, fundamentally, but one source, and treat of but one purpose. The intent was one and the same, whether the particular object in view was to promote enlistments, to procure representative recruits, to relieve drafted men, to succor the families of volunteers, to sustain the efficiency of the army, to care for the sick and wounded, to send aid to the distressed Unionist within the rebel lines, to feed the impoverished operative abroad, to build soldiers' rests, to endow orphan asylums, to give homes to living officers and erect monuments to dead ones. Our subject is the private generosity, the munificence, the philanthropy, of the war for the Union; and no form in which money has been obtained—outside of taxation, legislation, and approbation, whether by States, counties or towns—and expended for any purpose connected with the prosecution of the war, has been knowingly omitted.

CONTENTS:

CHAP. I.—A Glance Backward, Individual Aid to the Armies during the Revolutionary War.
CHAP. II.—Money and Men in 1861.
CHAP. III.—The Earlier Aid Societies.
CHAP. IV.—The United States Sanitary Commission.
CHAP. V.—Aid Societies Auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission.
CHAP. VI.—Sanitary Fairs—Munificent Contributions.
CHAP. VII.—The Western Sanitary Commission.
CHAP. VIII.—State Sanitary Commissions—Local Relief Associations.
CHAP. IX.—The Christian Commission.
CHAP. X.—The National Freedman's Relief Association.
CHAP. XI.—International Relief.
CHAP. XII.—Aid to East Tennessee.
CHAP. XIII.—The American Union Commission.
CHAP. XIV.—The Chambersburgh and Savannah Relief Funds.
CHAP. XV.—Refreshment Saloons, Subsistence Committees, Soldiers' Homes, &c.
CHAP. XVI.—A Thanksgiving Dinner in the Army and Navy.
CHAP. XVII.—The National Sailors' Home.
CHAP. XVIII.—Testimonials to Distinguished Commanders.
CHAP. XIX.—Various Methods of Procuring Means and of Applying Them.
CHAP. XX.—Summary—What the People Have Done.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper and illustrated by over one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey Morocco, antique, gilt edges and sides, in the best style of workmanship, and is sold at $15.

DERBY & MILLER, Publishers,
No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.,
Offer from this date
GREAT BARGAINS
IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS
INFANTS' HATS, CAPS AND BASKETS.
The Improved Hoop Skirt,
JUPE IMPERATRICE.
Also, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
New styles, very rich and very cheap.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

CLOAKS AND FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
There can be no better present for a lady than one of the handsome
CLOAKS
from our large and choice assortment; or one of those splendid
SETS OF FURS
which can be found at this establishment. Our Stock is large and carefully assorted, and is offered at prices far below those of any other house in New-York.
JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 808 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

A RUSH AT BOTH STORES.
THE HEAVIEST WEEK'S SALES ON RECORD.
The immense popularity of our houses leads other merchants to copy our advertisements and announce their stores belong to us.
EIGHTH-AV. CUSTOMERS,
OUR ONLY EIGHTH-AV.
STORE IS NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.
It is a sure sign a firm sells goods cheap when others try to hitch fast to them.
OUR FIRM READS
"FOSTER BROTHERS,"
and we have but the two stores named below.
GREAT PANIC LAST WEEK.
PAY NO MORE HIGH PRICES.

From the New-York Tribune.

Foster Brothers, No. 167 8th-av., and No. 372 Bleecker-st., are doing a very large trade in auction goods, and have a very heavy stock of dress goods of every description for holiday presents.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAYS.
Great demand for Garnets. We have a fine supply.
Black velvets a change for Garnets.
BEAUTIFUL GARNET MERINOES, ALPACAS,
GARNET EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS,
ENGLISH MERINOES, GARNET POPLINS, &c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS 31c.
IMMENSE LOTS 31½c.
IMMENSE LOTS 50c.
We bought these for cheap holiday delivery.
Most merchants sell goods cheap after holidays.
We have decided to clear out our stock
BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS.
Customers can come from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken, without fear of this advertisement being overdrawn. You can surely save nearly one-half from the prices charged in those places. Having two stores we are able to handle big lots cheap at auction.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS 12½c., former price 20c.
FINER GOODS 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.
The decline in muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
10,000 BLANKETS.
AT $1 60. FORMER PRICE $2 50.
AT $2. FORMER PRICE $3 00.
ALL WOOL, HEAVY, $3. FORMER PRICE $5 00.
EXTRA QUALITY, $4, $5 and $6.
On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinoes from 25c. to 1 c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 372 Bleecker-st.

RICH DRY GOODS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at retail,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
from last week's peremptory auction sales.
RICH SILK AND VELVET GOODS,
the greatest variety ever offered by us for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. The richest and cheapest REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS ever offered.
LACE SHAWLS, PARIS CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY and other SHAWLS in great variety.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET,
first quality, at about half price of importation. Also, 5,000 DRESSES of the following goods, put up in
DRESS PATTERNS,
with the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters, for convenience of customers, comprising
EMPRESS CLOTH, MERINOS, ALPACAS, STRIPE and CHECK POPLINS, PRINCEYS, PLAID and STRIPED VALENCIAS, FRENCH and AMERICAN DELAINES, FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS.

FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
FOSTER BROTHERS.
(W. W. & A. Z. Foster.)
From the City of New-York,
HAVE OPENED A
NO. 149 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
with a tremendous stock of
AUCTION DRY GOODS,
which they are selling at panic prices, and on the New-York plan, at a clear advance on Brooklyn trade. Our motto, "Quick sales and small profits." Brooklyn's old fogies scout it as ruinous. They are welcome to. We are in for a race.
Ladies, for bargains, go to FOSTER BROTHERS' New Store. They are New-York men and will sell you goods at New-York prices. FOSTER BROS.,
No. 149 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Sands and Gold, Brooklyn.

From the Brooklyn Standard.

"Ladies, go to Foster Brothers, No. 149 Fulton-st., and avail yourself of purchasing cheap dry goods from auction. They sell dry goods from ten to fifteen per cent. cheaper than any other store in this city. They are determined to make war upon the high prices that have prevailed, and make our old fogy merchants hide their heads in dismay."

A. T. STEWART & CO.
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES:
India Camels' Hair Shawls.
Real Thread Lace Shawls.
Point Applique Sets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.
Elegant Embroidered Paris-made Velvet Cloaks.
Sable, Mink and ermine Capes, Muffs, Collars, &c.
New Silks—some embroidered with gold—for evening Plain, Plaid and Brocke Poplins,
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 31,
ELEGANT PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS,
at $75 each, reduced to cost for $125,
to close the importation.
ALSO,
CLOTH SACQUES AND BASQUES,
at $5, $8 and $10, worth from $10 to $20.
BOYS' AND MISSES' CLOTH SUITS and SACQUES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
FULL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS.
LONG FLOUNCED CRINOLINE for RECEPTIONS and PARTIES.
SMALL WALKING SKIRTS in hoops and other materials. Also,
The late FRENCH NOVELTY, specially sent to Mrs. Gaynor, ATTACHMENT A QUEUE,
FOR ATTACHING DRAPERY.
N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at the upper store.
No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st., and
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
AT A SACRIFICE.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, ELEGANT FRENCH STYLES.
Superior Goods, made up expressly for the holidays.
CORSETS AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS OF THE LATEST STYLE.
N.B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store

CLOAKS.
GREAT SELLING OFF
At half price. Only 15 days more.
VELVET CLOAKS at $50, worth $100.
Also, imported LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, Beaver Cloaks, Sacques and Basques, sold at prices in proportion at
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., by
ADOLPH NEW.
(The store to let.)

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st, East side.

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KANSAS.

The Coal Deposits of the State—Interesting Calculation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Dec. 24, 1866.

The developments which are continually being made prove Kansas to be a State as rich in mineral as in agricultural wealth. Coal has been found in all of the eastern portion of the State, and it has been discovered as far west as Fort Riley. In fact, these formations cover nearly one-third of the area of the whole State. In the width of the State the coal lands have been estimated to extend over a territory 208 miles in length by 107 in average breadth, which gives an area of 22,256 square miles. The extent of the coal regions in the settled part of the United States is estimated to embrace about 140,600 square miles. Thus it will be seen that Kansas contains one-seventh part of all the coal lands of the United States. The coal shaft at Leavenworth, sunk under the directions and calculations of Prof. G. C. SWALLOW and Major F. HAWN, is, according to all observations, the thickest and best seam in the State. It varies in thickness from five feet to six feet nine inches. This shaft was commenced in 1863. After boring so as to test the verity of the geological calculations, an open shaft eight feet in diameter was commenced, which was sunk 100 feet by August, 1864, after which the work upon this shaft was discontinued until September, 1865. It is estimated by the State geologist that for the present wants of the population coal shafts at Atchison, Leavenworth and Lawrence by the aid of our various railroads, will yield a supply of fuel which can be easily obtained and furnished at cheap rates. But as population and the consumption of coal increases, coal mines will be sunk in all parts of the 22,000 square miles of the coal measures of the State. This valuable mineral deposit is so abundant that discoveries which have been made by mere accident show that there never was a country better supplied with all that the future can demand, let the population be what it may.

An Eastern man, who is accustomed to look upon timber as an accessory to a tract of land not to be dispensed with, will, when inspecting the Western country, with its prairies, exclaim, "Who would purchase a tract here; what would one do for fencing, building material and fuel?" But he will find that the Creator has not spread out these broad prairies to be uninhabited for want of the material necessary for their improvement and cultivation. As to the fuel, he will find plenty already discovered, with ten times more to be found as it may be demanded. A seam of coal six feet thick and one mile square has been estimated to contain 6,000,000 tons of coal, of 28 bushels to the ton; therefore every farm of a quarter section, in the eastern part of the State of Kansas, has under it in this coal seam 1,500,000 tons. The same statistics give the relative value of coal and wood. One ton of coal has been variously estimated as equaling from one and a half to two cords of good dry hard wood for heating purposes. The former figure shows, then, that 6,000,000 tons of coal are equal to 9,000,000 cords of wood, or an acre of this coal seam is equal to 14,062 cords of wood. If all Kansas (78,000 square miles) were covered by a forest affording one hundred cords of wood to the acre, 557 square miles of the six-foot coal seam, or less than sixteen townships, would equal the whole forests of the State. It has been found, from statistics, that the consumption of fuel, aside from that used by steam engines, is equal to one ton to each inhabitant. According to this computation, Leavenworth would require less than 25,000 tons per annum. Allow this city to cover four square miles of territory, then this coal seam at five feet in thickness will supply 24,000,000 tons coal from under its streets and lots, so that the supply, for all practical purposes, is inexhaustible. Geological examinations show that rivers do not affect the strata below, and that coal may be mined under the Missouri River as easily and safely as anywhere else. Reliable persons have stated that there is an extensive bed of lignite coal in the western part of the State, about 125 miles from Fort Riley. It crops out in a northeasterly and southwesterly course, across the Republican, Solomon, Saline and Smoky Hill rivers, and is represented as being formed in a heavier bed than that in the eastern part of the State. Future investigations will determine the extent and value of this discovery, but at present its existence is sufficient to prove that the western part of the State of Kansas is not deficient in material for fuel. Kansas not only, but the whole of the great West, seems to be rich in coal deposits. The Nebraska City *Press* says: "Many of our citizens are aware that Mr. EDWARD PLATNER has a mine of coal on his farm two and a half miles southwest of town, and from what Mr. PLATNER has told us, we believe that he has really a good prospect for coal. He commenced working it last Summer, and it improves the further he goes, having gained eight inches in thickness in a distance of ten feet. Some that was taken out by him in the Summer was worked by a blacksmith, and pronounced good coal. Work in this mine has been suspended at present, but Mr. PLATNER is making arrangements to put in the Winter in developing it. Enough evidences of coal have been found in other places near town to indicate the existence of extensive beds, which will be developed and thrown into the fuel market before many years. Evidences of coal are found everywhere and all around."

FRONTIER.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Loss of Life—Destruction of Property—Masonic Institution Utterly Destroyed—Four of the Students Killed.

From the Henderson Times, Dec. 8.

On Wednesday a tornado of great violence passed over this place in a northeasterly direction, committing terrible havoc in its course. It was from 150 to 200 yards in width. From information received, it must have formed about four miles southeast of the town. About 12 o'clock M. clouds, from southeast and northeast, of an unusually threatening character, were observed approaching each other—they met at 12:30. The violence was great at Dr. BLAIR's plantation, 1½ miles southwest of the town; all the buildings were torn down and scattered, except the main dwelling; it being rather in the edge of the current, was not seriously damaged. Timbers, and everything in its course, were swept away. Several buildings in the suburbs of the town were blown down. The dwelling of TAYLOR BROWN, Jr., near West-street, was much damaged, and his furniture, bedding, &c., nearly all destroyed. Passing over the graveyard, the inclosures of the graves, tombs, &c., were much damaged. The HICKS' shop, a two-story building on the street leading out toward Belleview, was utterly destroyed. The residence of J. W. HARRIS was considerably damaged. The next building in its course was the Masonic Institute, which was near the centre of the current. This was a large two-story brick building. In a moment after the tornado struck it, it was a mass of ruins. The lower story was occupied as the Male Department of the Institute, the upper as a lodge and chapter-room. A number of Masons, who had been attending the lectures of Companion VAN VLECK, the Grand Lecturer of the Grand Chapter of the State of Texas, had left the lodge-room only about twenty minutes before. The Institution had been at intermission about thirty minutes, and many of the students, fortunately, had not returned from their dinners. Twenty-three were in and around the building when it fell, all of whom, with one exception, were more or less injured. The lifeless bodies of four were taken from the ruins—JOHN CROW, ROBERT STITH, NELSON PARR and ARTHUR STEDMAN. Mr. CROW, son of A. R. CROW, was 19 years old, a young man of talent, and industry and morals—a model. ROBERT STITH was an exemplary youth, an orphan, and the chief dependence and pride of his widowed mother.

Young PARR, too, was an orphan, the son of a deceased indigent, though worthy Master Mason, and was one of the objects upon whom the Fraternity looked as the best wing of their charity. Little ARTHUR was the son of our townsman, Maj. WILLIAM STEDMAN, and a child of unusual sprightliness, and the darling pet of his parents. CHAS. BROWN, son of TAYLOR BROWN, and ALEXANDER STETSON, are dangerously, though it is hoped, not mortally injured. T. P. MCKINLEY, a most deserving man, who had the misfortune to lose his leg during the late war, and who is now endeavoring to educate himself for the purpose of teaching, is seriously but not dangerously injured. Two of Mrs. MCMURRY's children have their thighs broken, but are doing well. JAMES RAMSEY was badly bruised about the head, but not seriously. JOHN CAMERON, son of BEN. CAMERON, was injured, but is recovering. PAUL DELAMAR, it was thought, was seriously injured, but he is recovering. Some others were slightly injured, but not bad enough to confine them to their rooms.

The scene around the ruins, after the fall of the building, we have neither the language nor the heart to describe. The report that immediately went out was that all the boys were killed; how it happened otherwise it is hard to understand. Nearly every family in town either had a son there or on his way from dinner. The distress may possibly be imagined, but no words can portray it. In the course of an hour all were removed from the ruins except ARTHUR STEDMAN; his body was not found the next morning, though the labors of many collected were continued unremittingly day and night. In this connection we cannot forbear to mention the noble conduct of the freedmen of this community. Of course, in such a case, every one is expected to do his duty, and compliments are out of place, but the freedmen did more than was to be expected, and positively refused any remuneration, though they worked night and day, much of the time in the rain, till the last body was found. Several strangers were present, who labored unceasingly, among whom may be mentioned Dr. DAVENPORT, of Tyler, and Dr. GARRISON, who has just removed to this State from Georgia, both of whom contributed to the relief of the wounded. We may also mention Grand Lecturer VAN VLECK, of Tyler County, and Messrs. J. LOVE, J. M. MIMMER and W. M. RYAN, of Dallas. We make no mention of the names of our own citizens—they all did their duty.

The old Methodist Church and lodge-room, which stood about fifty yards to the east of the Institute building, and which had been occupied as the female department of the school, was in the edge of the main current. It is somewhat damaged, being moved several inches on its foundations. Many of the girls, believing the brick house to be the safer of the two, were trying to make their way to it for protection, when it fell. If the teachers had not been at dinner, it is probable all the students, male and female, would have been assembled in the main building, as the general impression had been that it was one of the strongest houses in town.

About fifty yards to the west of the Institute, the residence occupied by Mr. MYERS, the stage-driver on the Marshall-road, was utterly destroyed. The wife of Mr. MYERS, her infant child, and a Miss MORGAN were in the house. Miss MORGAN and the child were killed. Mrs. MYERS escaped unhurt.

The residence of Col. CUMBY, together with most of his furniture, were destroyed. Strange enough, none of the family were hurt, though some of them made narrow escapes.

The next building in the course of the tornado was the large two-story brick residence of Mrs. HALL. Though half a mile distant from the Institute, and a quarter mile from CUMBY's, shingles from those buildings were thrown against it, breaking out the lights from the west windows—this gave ingress to the current, and a good deal of the east wall was blown down. None of those in the house were injured.

Continuing in a northeasterly direction, sweeping timber and fences in its course, it struck Esquire DURHAM's still-house, two and a half miles from town, and demolished it. This is as far out as we have reports from.

Among the interesting phenomena connected with the tornado was a red fiery streak which appeared to be in the centre of the current, and surrounded by dark clouds of smoke. The tornado went in a continued whirl, and was what is denominated a "screw storm."

Suitable obituaries of the dead will appear hereafter. We have given the more important facts as we have learned them—if necessary, corrections and additions will be made next week.

The Tobacco Crop in Connecticut.

From the Hartford Times.

Our Connecticut tobacco-growers have not realized their expectations, thus far, in the sales this Winter. We judge that prices must come down. The crop of 1863 was of excellent quality, and hitherto the sales have been of that crop, of which there is now little remaining—not over two or three hundred boxes of good—in this county. It brings 30c., 40c., and 50c. a pound, according to quality—much of it going at the two higher figures.

For the crop of 1865 there is no demand. Upon sampling, it is found to be not good in color, often full of "white veins," and too tender. Not much of it has yet been sold. The bulk of the crop remains in the hands of the packers and the growers. To illustrate the difference between the two crops, cigar-makers assert that one box of 1864 will wrap more good cigars than three boxes of 1865; since the white-veined leaves have to be flung out. To avoid carrying the crop of 1865 over another season, the growers will probably have to lower their prices. That will take it off their hands.

The crop of 1866 is now being stripped. So far as developed its quality corresponds with that of 1865 in the matter of the white veins. What the cause of this fact may be can only be conjectured. The cause is somewhat obscure. The growers of the Ohio leaf—never equal to Connecticut—have been troubled with this same thing for four or five years.

Our farmers seem to be disposed to hold on for a chance of better sales. The probability, however, is that the best thing they can do will be to sell at any reasonable offer, even though it be lower than they have expected.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

YESTERDAY ON THE ICE.

The First Good Skating Day—Thousands on the Lakes and Rinks—Curling—A Match and its Result—A Rink as it Ought to be.

Yesterday was, beyond a doubt, the first skating day that we have had this season. True, in the early part of the day the wind still blew keenly from the north, and the hardy ones only, well wrapped up, ventured out; but the wind quieted down about noon, and the unclouded sunlight so tempered the atmosphere that out-door exercise was most enjoyable indeed. From this hour till late in the afternoon the cars were crowded by young and old; for old people of the gender masculine have also caught the skating fever, going in the direction of the park lakes and to the neighboring rinks and ponds. But long before these afternoon hours many hundreds of young and hardy plants had arrived, and were already in possession of the true spirit of the fun. It might astonish weather-beaten country folk, who think they have all the good health to themselves, to find how many there are delicately constructed, pale faced young gentlemen, and still more delicately fashioned young ladies, who sniff the angry north wind joyously and rush out to the most inclement, shelterless outskirts of the City, and perform an amount of physical labor with their feet that would do credit to the brawny arms of a plowman or a thresher.

THE PARK.

The Park lakes had many visitors, who, if jocund laughter and healthy smiling faces are fair indices of a state of mind, must have enjoyed themselves tumultuously. The ice, considering the recent fall of snow, was in fair condition. No amount of scraping can make good smooth ice out of snow-ice; it has no grain, and yields readily to the slightest moderation of temperature, and being of unequal hardness, becomes honey-combed and most unpleasant footing. Such, with the exception of a few spots here and there, is the trouble with the ice on the lakes just now, and a better condition of things can only be expected after the next thaw. Nevertheless, the thousands will still gather there, and as the fastidious are but few in number, all the others will enjoy themselves. Every effort is being made by the Commissioners to make the lakes attractive and to provide the little comforts of refreshment which are yearned for so eagerly and enjoyed so much after hard work anywhere.

CURLING.

The little lake lying east of the Centre Lake has been set apart this year for the exclusive use of the curling clubs. Of these there are four in this City—the St. Andrew's, the New-York, the Thistle and the Caledonian. Yesterday the first three named clubs were represented on the ice by a goodly number of members. The first match of the season was played off by the St. Andrews and the New-York, resulting in favor of the latter. Following is the score, the time of playing being three hours:

New-York.		St. Andrews.	
NO. 1 RINK.			
J. KELLOCK, Skip	19	A. DALRYMPLE, Skip	13
NO. 2 RINK.			
J. GIBSON, Skip	26	W. HOGG, Skip	14
NO. 3 RINK.			
J. MCQUHAE	14	J. DUNLAP	27
Total	59	Total	54

Being five shots in favor of the New-Yorkers.

This is considered, in three hours play, a good, tight match, and the result was not arrived at without a considerable excitement and hard blows with tongue and stone, all in good humor, among the combatants, shared in great measure by the numerous on-lookers. The *Thistle* was in training for a match to come off soon with a Patterson club. If the members of this old club only behave as well when their laurels are at stake as they did yesterday in their splendid practice, the Patterson Curlers won't require a large piece of chalk to keep their score with. The veteran player—Mr. MCGREGOR—showed the younger Scots the way to do it by every shot he made. It was a treat to watch this grey-haired old Scot, as he poised the massive stone, landing it gracefully upon the ice, and, with just the necessary impetus to reach the distance and do its destined work. The ice of all of forty winters has found this old chieftain somewhere with his "curlin' stane"—faithful to the sports of his native lakes, as is his tongue to the broad Scotticisms of the Highlands. May he "curl" for forty more, and thus by his example, preserve to us this fine old game, and such as this, and teach that true and manly enjoyment, giving health to our lungs and vigor to our limbs, is to be found in the following in this, as in other respects the good old customs of our Fathers. It is most agreeable to learn that there is fair promise that curling will become popularized here, even as skating has become. Several American gentlemen have joined the clubs, and are now among the most enthusiastic of their members, and one of them confesses to the fact that last winter's exercise on the ice, from a pie-eating, coffee-drinking, morbid dyspeptic, has converted him into a whole man, who does justice to the cook at meal times, ignores pie-crust, sleeps soundly, and feels pretty well satisfied with things as they are, and does his best to lend sunshine, not gloom, to his surroundings.

OATMAN'S RINK.

There was excellent skating on the Rink yesterday, and it was well patronized owing to its being so pleasantly sheltered by its high surrounding galleries. The Major had several distinguished visitors, among them Prince JOHN DORER and Duke GRAZIOLA. At nightfall the two hundred gas jets were lighted, illuminating the arena, and exposing to the occupants of the galleries the light fantastics of the gliding throng below.

MACMILLAN'S PARK.

This fine sheet of ice is deservedly popular, attracting large crowds daily. The New-York Skating Club have divided their patronage, about one-half of the members attaching themselves to this park, where comfortable quarters have been erected for them. Such has been the increase of members to the Club this season that it was found impossible to accommodate all comfortably on either the Oatman Park or the Fifth-avenue Park; hence this double patronage.

Yesterday, from a very early hour, the park had many visitors, as the ice was very much better here than elsewhere. It has been cared for with admirable judgment—its surface being preserved by careful scraping, and the snow industriously kept off during the late storms. After dark the park was brilliantly lighted with bonfires placed among the surrounding rocks, and by rows of Chinese lanterns. The fun was kept up until a late hour, as everything combined—good music, good ice, fine clear weather, brilliant lights and a goodly company—to make last evening unquestionably the most enjoyable of the opening season.

A RINK AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

Such is the rapidly-increasing favor for this glorious Winter exercise, and so rapidly multiply the number of really good skaters, that it is apparent that any speculation having in view the ministering to this popular source of enjoyment, must be a paying one. We are therefore not surprised, and very much delighted to hear, that it is seriously talked about by some enterprising and wealthy gentlemen to erect a rink as it ought to be, somewhere in the neighborhood of the Park, and to be in readiness for members and the public, under certain restrictions, next season. Those who have had the pleasure of an hour's enjoyment upon the excellent rink at Montreal will be able to appreciate the value of such a structure here, and hail its opening with a pleasure scarcely less than that with which they would welcome a new theatre where nobody ran the risk of being burned, an opera-house where everybody could hear, a completed County Court-house, a hotel where a five-dollar bill would pay for more than a cigar and a couple of drinks, a tenement-house warranted not to roast its inmates, or a new Post-office, where a letter might be dropped without risk of life or the loss of coat and cravat.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A Dull Week—Elections—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Very little of interest happened in National Guard circles during the week, the only item of any moment being the unanimous election of Col. W. G. WARD to the position of Brigadier in the First Brigade.

ELECTION IN THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The leading topic of conversation in this regiment for some time has been in reference to the election of a Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, which positions were made vacant by the promotion of Col. J. M. VARIAN to the position of Brigadier-General of the Third Brigade, and the election of Col. OBED. F. WENTWORTH to the position of Brigade Inspector on the staff of Gen. VARIAN. On Thursday evening the election was held at the Regimental Armory, when, to the satisfaction of the officers generally, Major WM. S. CARR was promoted to the Colonelcy, Capt. GEO. D. SCOTT to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy and Capt. WM. ROBINSON to the Majority. The two first-named officers were elected without any material opposition, but the election of Major ROBINSON was gained by one vote only. Capt. ROBINSON receiving 9 votes, Capt. CLARK 8 and Adjutant DURFEE 3. Gen. VARIAN presided, and Captains J. M. VARIAN, Jr., and CARRINGTON, of the General's staff, acted as inspectors.

After the election the officers elect invited the Board to partake of a collation gotten up by Lieut. HERMANCE in his best style, where the company enjoyed themselves and made merry until a late hour. Toasts were given and speeches made by Gen. VARIAN, Col. CARR, Lieut.-Col. SCOTT, Major ROBINSON and others. One of the best was by Lieut. N. G. DUNN, who, we should judge, was one of the youngest officers in the First Division. The Lieutenant asked for advice and instruction from the new field officers, if he should err, to be corrected, and if he should do well to be encouraged. We were much pleased to see the unanimity which existed among the officers of the Eighth Regiment, and gratified to see one of the defeated candidates rise and toast his more fortunate antagonist. Having now experienced an entire change in its field officers, we shall watch with interest the future progress of the command. From the well-known ability of these new appointees, we opine the happiest results.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

As a matter of interest, we publish the following brief but comprehensive history of the several companies in the Ninth Regiment. It will be seen that many of the commands were formed on a nucleus furnished by old time organizations, that were the only military known before the present admirable system of consolidation and enumeration in our militia forces:

Company A, Capt. BARWIS, is the old "State Guard." It is a good old company of 20 years' standing, their former Captain being J. JOHNSON. They joined the regiment eight years ago, having been transferred from the Fifty-fifth.

Company B is the old "Swiss Guard," their members being formerly Germans and Swiss. They were also transferred eight years ago from the Fifty-fifth Regiment to the Ninth. This company is now commanded by Capt. HITCHCOCK, and is composed entirely of Americans.

Company C is the old "City Guard." No better class of men can be found in the First Division. They were great rivals of the celebrated "Light Guard," their uniforms being similar. Their present commandant is Capt. NEWKIRK, though it is said that he intends resigning.

Company D, Capt. JOHN W. DAVIS, was organized by him eight years ago, expressly for this organization, and joined the Ninth Regiment when they organized as a regiment under Col. VAN BEUREN. This company is one of the best drilled and disciplined companies in the regiment, and their members are of good social standing.

Company E, Capt. HENRY BROOKS, is a new company of only one and a half years' growth, and bids fair to be a fine company, having good and efficient officers.

Company F, Capt. STRONG, is also a new company, being one of the smallest companies in the regiment.

Company G, Capt. DIGGS, is a new one, although they have quite a number of the former members of the regiment in their company, having a fine class of men.

Company H, Capt. JOHNSON, is one of the oldest companies in the First Division; they are the old "State Fencibles," and were transferred by their own request from the Eighth Regiment to the Ninth. They are a very important acquisition to the regiment, inasmuch as they brought in a full and well-drilled company.

Company I, Capt. DALRYMPLE, is the "veteran" company, and pride themselves on that point. They allow none other than "vets" to join the command. They are recruiting a good class of men, and their drilling is substantial.

Company K, Capt. LYON, has been lately transferred from the Thirty-seventh Regiment. It is a first-class company, and has an energetic commander.

GRAND PARADE OF THE TARGET COMPANIES.

A movement is now on foot to revive the grand review of the target companies existing in this City and Brooklyn. We now publish the General Order issued by the Commander-in-Chief:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK TARGET COMPANIES,
HEADQUARTERS, No. 552 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

Arrangements are now being completed for a grand parade of all the target companies of this City and Brooklyn. They are to be formed in one division, consisting of four brigades of six regiments, each of ten companies, the parade to take place on or about the 22d of February next, 1867. There will be four Brigadiers, all under the command of a Major-General. Officers of companies wishing to unite with us will at once send their names, name of company and headquarters of the same to

HENRY F. LIEBENAU,
Major-General Commanding.

Col. THOMAS S. PASTIME, A. A. G.

D COMPANY OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

In Company Orders No. 7, the members of D Company of the Ninth Regiment are notified by Capt. JOHN W. DAVIS to attend (in citizens' dress) an important business meeting on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, 1867, at 7½ o'clock precisely; every member must be present, or be returned to Court-martial for absence. Sergeants must notify their squads immediately on receipt of this order, and make their return of service, under oath, to the Commandant, on the evening of the meeting. If any non-commissioned officer of this Company feels that he cannot, the coming year, attend strictly to his duties, he is requested to resign at once, thereby preventing the necessity of his being reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty. Members must hereafter be more punctual at drills and meetings of the Company. All absentees must make their excuses to the Court-martial—the Commandant will hear none, and will excuse no one. The Commandant regrets exceedingly to be obliged to notice the frequent absence and seeming lukewarmness of some of the old members of the Company. Come, gentlemen, wake up! and, for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne," let us see you on hand next Thursday evening, and commence the new year by resolving not to miss another drill during the season. The music fund will be due at this meeting; every member must come prepared to settle up, as far as he can, his account. The Company court-martial will be in session during this meeting; delinquents absent without excuse will be returned to the next regimental court-martial. All members in arrears will take notice of the above. The Commandant wishes you all long life, health, prosperity and a very happy New-Year.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. EMMONS CLARK announces in General Orders No. 11 that the several companies in his command will assemble, in full fatigue, for battalion drill, as follows: Companies A and H, Friday, Jan. 4, 1867; Companies B and I, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867; Companies C and K, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1867; Companies E and F, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1867; Companies D and G, Monday, Jan. 28, 1867. Roll-call at 8 o'clock P. M. The sergeant, standard-bearers and the color-guard will report to the Adjutant at 7:30 o'clock P. M. of the days above named. The following-named members, having been expelled by a vote of their Company, are hereby dishonorably discharged: Company G—Frank C. Adams, Augustus P. Bailey, D. W. T. Cotte, John H. Colvin, Stephen A. Dodge, Jr., J. Nelson Harriman, Edward Stephens.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

We are requested to state that, owing to the death of a near relative, Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL will be prevented from receiving the officers of the First Division, at his residence, on New Year's Day, as has been the General's genial custom.

It is rumored that Lieut.-Col. W. J. COLES intends resigning his position in the Seventy-first Regiment. We repeat the rumor with regret.

Gen. SHALER has declined the position of Colonel in the Twenty-second Regiment, which was tendered him by an unanimous vote of the Board of Officers. In all probability Col. HIRAM DURYEA will be the next selection.

At the adjourned meeting of the field officers of the Irish Brigade, on Monday last, Col. W. G. WARD, of the Twelfth Regiment, was declared elected to the vacant position of Brigadier-General in that command. There were nine votes cast, and all for the successful nominee. This result is eminently satisfactory, and the First Brigade may now prosper. If they do not, it will not be the fault of the new Brigadier.

Brig.-Gen. JOSHUA M. VARIAN, of the Third Brigade, announces the following gentlemen as his staff: Major O. F. Wentworth, Brigade-Inspector, (elected; Major Samuel Gregory, Engineer; Surgeon O. S. Paine, Hospital Surgeon; Major Alonza Fay, Judge-Advocate; Capt. Ransom M. Carrington, Quartermaster; Capt. Joshua M. Varian, Jr., Paymaster; Capt. Cornelius J. Blauvelt, A. D. C.

Col. WM. H. FARRAR, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, announces that in compliance with Special Orders No. 15, from Brigade Headquarters, an election will be held at the armory of the regiment, on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, 1867, at 7:30 o'clock, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. CHARLES M. CATLIN, and such other vacancies as may occur. The most prominent candidate is Maj. DUSENBERRY, and we trust he will be a successful one.

The sixth annual ball of the Fifth Regiment Drum Corps will be held this year at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, on Tuesday (New-Year's) evening next.

Col. HOSMER delivered his monumental address, or appeal for monumental honors to the fallen soldiers, at Corinthian Hall, Rochester, on Christmas evening. The *Union* of that city says:

"The address was highly creditable to the head and the heart of the author. He feels keenly and ardently for the fallen braves of the nation, and will do his part to rear monuments to celebrate their names and fame when this generation shall have passed away. It is a pity that his efforts are not more cordially seconded in Rochester."

Capt. NATHANIEL WOOD, a brave and gallant officer of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, was dishonorably discharged from the United States service for some alleged irregularity in his accounts. The War Department has recently investigated the case, and with a desire to do justice to Capt. WOOD, has issued an order honorably discharging him from the service, and directing that he shall be paid the balance of pay due him.

Rev. E. A. LUDWICK, late Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, and who lost his right arm while in the service of his country, has accepted a National Guard appointment from Gov. FENTON, and preached his farewell sermon to his congregation in Fredonia village on Sunday last. Col. LUDWICK was a gallant soldier and an efficient officer, and has always labored zealously as a pastor of the M. E. Church.

The Army and Navy Association of Albany proposes to give the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers a sumptuous dinner on New-Year's Day. Col. HASTINGS, Surgeon EDMESTON, Col. MCENTEE, Col. WARREN and Capt. MINK are the Committee.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The New Common Council—The Street Department—New-Year's Reception by the Mayor.

The present Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen remain in office until noon on the 7th of January next. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether or not the terms of office of the members of the Common Council do not expire with the present year. The amended charter of 1857 reads as follows:

The annual election for charter officers, school officers and Governors of the Almshouse, after the year 1857, shall be held on the first Tuesday in December, and the officers elected at the first election, as hereinbefore provided, and in each year thereafter, shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding.

In sections 3 and 4 of the charter it is provided that the Aldermen shall hold office for two and the Councilmen for one year, and it would appear, therefore, that as they did not take office until the first Monday in January, they are entitled to remain in office until the first Monday of January, 1867. On the other hand, it is contended that as the first Monday in January, 1866, fell on the first day of the year, and that as the members of the Board of Councilmen took office on that day, their term expires on the last day of the year, they having then held office for one year. Like most of our State enactments, the charter is very foggy on many important points, and needs amendment.

Several caucuses have been held by the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in regard to the organization of the new Boards. Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON, it is said, will be the President of the new Board, and Mr. D. T. VALENTINE will, of course, be reëlected clerk. Of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. JOHN STACOM is talked of for President, while the present clerk, Mr. HAGGERTY, will give place to some one else, his Democratic friends having declined to support him for reëlection.

No changes have as yet been made in the Street Department. Mr. MCLEAN, the new Commissioner, has been tendered the office of Special Revenue Agent for this City, *vice* A. M. LEWIS, but it is said that he will decline it.

His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN will receive his friends and fellow-citizens at the Governor's Room, City Hall, on New-Year's Day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Case of William Murray, Distiller, in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM MURRAY was found running his distillery on the 24th of September, without license or authority of law. His case was reported to the Internal Revenue Collector, and a pretended seizure was made. Nevertheless, MURRAY was found running the distillery from that time until October 3. At 5 o'clock in the morning of that day he was found with three barrels and a puncheon of whisky on hand, the whisky being warm, and the barrels and puncheon unbranded. At 7 o'clock in the morning the puncheon was driven to DEVLIN's place, and branded by TILTON as manufactured "prior to Sept. 1, 1866." The case was again reported to the Collector of the Third District, and a seizure was made and a keeper placed in possession. On the seizure of DEVLIN's papers, Nov. 17, it was discovered that, notwithstanding the seizure, MURRAY had been running without interruption, and had sold eleven barrels of whisky to DEVLIN. On December 4 his place was again seized by Collector WOOD and a keeper placed in possession. Twenty-one hogsheads of molasses were found on the place at the time. It now turns out that MURRAY has continued to run his distillery notwithstanding this seizure, the keeper acting as superintendent, and has run 15 hogsheads of the molasses, making at least 1,200 gallons of whisky. On the 27th the District-Attorney heard that MURRAY was running, and he sent word to Collector WOOD to that effect; notwithstanding this, new mashes were made on Thursday and again on Friday, and the still continues in operation. On Friday the District-Attorney caused a warrant to be issued against MURRAY, and yesterday he was arrested and brought up before Commissioner NEWTON. It is understood that on Friday he paid in $250 to the Collector as a settlement of the case. It further appears that the owner of the property, one CONWAY, did, from October to Nov. 17, sell a very large amount of liquor to DEVLIN. The case is set down for hearing before Commissioner NEWTON next Monday at 10 o'clock.

The Case of Davis and Cunningham.

The case of DAVIS and CUNNINGHAM, charged with the illicit distillation of whisky, was called on before Commissioner JONES yesterday morning. The accused, however, waived further examination, and they were held in bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Jackson's Case.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The case of HENRY JACKSON, arrested for distilling whisky without license, was also called on before Commissioner NEWTON yesterday morning, the evidence having been taken from time to time for some weeks. As alleged, JACKSON, under pretence of manufacturing ether and chloroform, in his distillery in Raymond-street, had been manufacturing whisky; and, although a compromise was made with Assessor ROBINSON for $150, the Commissioner decided that the Assessor had no authority to make such arrangement, and, therefore, held the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

Fire in Third-avenue.

About 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 116 Third-avenue, occupied by WILLIAM LIEBENEAU as a lager-beer saloon. The stock and fixtures were damaged to the extent of $500, upon which was an insurance for $1,000 in the Tradesmen's Insurance Company. The building, owned by Justice RICHARD KELLY, is damaged to the extent of $200, which is covered by an insurance of $3,000, in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

In Twelfth-street.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the top floor of No. 161 East Twelfth-street, occupied as a dwelling by DELIA HERVILLE, the flames originating by a boarder carelessly throwing a lighted match into a waste-paper casket. Officer FLANNAGAN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, extinguished the fire with a few pails of water. Damage about $100. No Insurance.

In West Thirtieth-street.

At 1:45 o'clock another fire broke out in a bedroom on the second floor of No. 176 West Thirtieth-street, owned and occupied by ANTHONY FISHER. The flames were soon extinguished by the firemen. Damage by fire and water, $1,300, being fully covered by insurance.

In East Forty-fifth-street.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the shanty owned and occupied by DANIEL HALEY, situate near the corner of East Forty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, being caused by the children playing with fire, which fell among some hay and caused the destruction of the shanty and its contents. Loss about $300; no insurance.

Custom-house Matters.

The alleged corruption in the Custom-house has been undergoing a thorough but secret investigation, during the past week, at the hands of the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Among other startling developments, it is rumored, is this, that one of the leading officials has pocketed the snug little sum of $30,000 during the present year, over and above his stated salary. The Committee has also under advisement the very large revenue which is derived from the seizure of smuggled goods, a handsome percentage of which, under the present system, goes into the pockets of the officials. The Committee, it is understood, will present a report to Congress recommending the remedy of this matter, as well as a general and sweeping retrenchment of Custom-house expenses. It was rumored yesterday morning that a number of the most prominent officials would resign during the present week. Among other names mentioned in this connection, was that of Collector SMYTHE, but on inquiry at the Custom-house our reporter was informed that that gentleman is now pleasantly enjoying the holiday week in New-England, and has no thought, so far as is known, of resigning the important position so ably and faithfully filled by him.

Instructions were received at the Custom-house today, from the Secretary of the Treasury, to detain the war steamer *Bolivar* if she should venture to make this port her destination. The same instructions with reference to other ports have been forwarded to Collectors and custom officers elsewhere.

The *Bolivar* is said to have been built for the Venezuelan Government, and sailed in November for Bolivar from England. Some difficulty being in the way, the Venezuelan Government refused to receive her, and shortly afterward she started out for an unknown destination, under the command of those who sailed her from England. The British Minister represents to our Government that she is an armed vessel, and it is thought is now intended for piratical purposes. Hence this action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

FALSE LABELS.

A complaint was preferred yesterday by DANIEL P. HOLMES, of No. 22 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, agent for ANDERSON & Co., in Cincinnati, successors to NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, the great Catawba wine manufacturer, against GEORGE SCHLEGEL, of No. 83 William-street, in which he charged him with having printed and sold certain false labels and trade marks, imitating the genuine labels used by the complainant's firm. The charge was denied by the accused, but he was required to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the complaint.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer CROOK, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested DANIEL FALLEN on a charge of having acted cruelly to a horse he was driving, which was attached to a licensed vender's wagon, the animal being in an unfit condition, having a sore foot. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500, to answer the complaint.

HUGH ALLEN was also arrested yesterday by Officer TUCK, of the Broadway Squad, for acting in a cruel manner to his truck-horse. The unfortunate brute was terribly galled on the neck by an ill-fitting collar, and also had a lame foot. As the officer made oath that the animal was wholly unfit to perform any labor, ALLEN was held for trial, and admitted to bail in the sum of $300.

THE ALLEGED GAMBLING LIBEL CASE.

The examination into the alleged charge of libel made by Messrs. STOKES & ABELL, of No. 1 Ann-street, against CHAS. G. PATTERSON, of No. 22 Broad-street, was set down by Justice DOWLING for yesterday. At the appointed hour the Magistrate was informed by counsel that owing to other engagements they desired a postponement of the hearing until Monday, Jan. 7, and it was accordingly postponed until that day at the same time and place. It was stated that a settlement was on the tapis, PATTERSON being about to withdraw his civil suit against STOKES & ABELL. The Magistrate has been applied to by several persons during the week for a description of Mr. PATTERSON, in consequence of a card published in the morning papers of Tuesday last. All such applicants received a full and accurate description of the defendant in this libel suit.

FORGED CHECK.

HENRY SIMPSON, who claimed to be a book-keeper at No. 76 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, called at the National Market Bank, and accosting the paying teller, Mr. JAMES STIVERS, presented a check for $450, which purported to have been drawn by BOARD & BERRY, and demanded payment of the same. As he passed the check over to the teller, SIMPSON remarked that he had just received it from Messrs. BOARD & BERRY for some goods. On close examination the teller decided that the check was a forgery, and accordingly caused SIMPSON's arrest by Officer NICHOL, of the Second Precinct. On the arraignment of the prisoner before the Court, Mr. STIVERS, the teller, made the necessary affidavit, as did also Mr. DAVID BOARD, who testified that the signature to the check was a forgery. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail. He is a native of Germany, and 24 years of age.

PICKPOCKET AT THE FERRY.

Mrs. MARY SCHENCK, of the Merchants' Hotel, Jersey City, came over to this City, on one of the Jersey ferry-boats, yesterday afternoon. While on board, she felt a man's hand fumbling in her dress pocket, and detected JAMES HEDGER in the act of withdrawing his hand from the pocket. The thief was detained by some of the male passengers, and on reaching the New-York slip was given in custody of an officer. The Magistrate committed the prisoner for trial. Mrs. SCHENCK was fortunate in not losing any of her valuables.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

About a week since HENRY QUINN's clothing-store, in West Forty-second-street, was burglariously entered, and a number of valuable coats carried away. Nothing was known of who committed the felony until yesterday, when QUINN met a young man named FRANCIS ROURKE in the street, having upon his person one of the identical coats of which he (QUINN) had been robbed. He thereupon caused the arrest of ROURKE, who, upon being brought before Justice LEDWITH, explained that he had purchased the coat of a friend. He was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RESCUED WAIFS.—At the Christmas dinner given at the Five Points House of Industry, four gentlemen and four ladies were present who formerly belonged to the institution, having been picked up as vagrant children in the streets of this City and educated at the institution. One of the gentlemen is now a lawyer, another a bank clerk, and another occupies a prominent position in a large importing house. Two of the ladies are married wealthy, and all of them are in good circumstances, and are among the most respectable and intelligent members of the community in which they live. Hundreds of similar instances of the good results of this and similar charitable associations may be found scattered over all parts of the country. The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in alluding to the subject, says: "A leading soprano in one of our popular churches was carried to the House of Industry by a drunken woman, and there left. She never knew any other home. She was brought up by the institution and educated, and now has a fine position as a singer."

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—On Thursday and Friday evenings Messrs. LEEDS & MINER had a most successful sale of pictures, native and foreign, consigned to S. P. AVERY. The proceeds of the sales of the two evenings exceeded $30,000. Among the high prices obtained we note the following; "Lake Scene," DURAND, $1,400; "Thanatopsis," DURAND, $1,350; "New Farmington," J. HART, $1,110; "Catskill Mountains," DURAND, $970; "Sailor's Return," CARL HUBNER, $755; "Child's Masquerade," GESSELSCHAP, $650; "The Feast," ERDMANN, $640; "Black River," BIERSTADT, $700; "Caught in the Act," DUVERGER, $600.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE OF STABBING.—About 6:45 o'clock yesterday evening, an unknown colored and a white man entered the shoe-shop of CHRISTIAN MUNICH, No. 46 Thompson-street, and assaulted a workman who is only known by the name of "Charley," stabbing him in the breast and then escaped. The wounded man was so severely injured that he died soon after. The Eighth Ward Police are endeavoring to trace the murderers, but have found but slight traces of the fugitives. No cause is known for the assault. The body was taken in charge by the Police. Deceased was a German, and 25 years of age.

PROMOTION OF A POLICEMAN.—The Police Commissioners announce that they have promoted Patrolman GEORGE B. KASS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, to the rank of Roundsman, for signal service performed while discharging his duty. Roundsman KASS, it will be remembered, shot a burglar named PATRICK FARRELL, on the morning of the 16th inst., whom he discovered at work at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue. Roundsman KASS will do duty hereafter in the Eighth Ward.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—HENRY SCHEL, 10 years of age, while playing on the stairs of the third floor of No. 127 Bleecker-street, on Friday evening, accidentally fell over the balustrade and struck on his head at the landing of the first floor. Death ensued in a few minutes. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DIED IN A POLICE CELL.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown man was found picking up rags in the streets, by the Eleventh Precinct Police, in a gross state of intoxication. He was placed in a cell for future examination, but was found dead about 9 o'clock last night. The deceased was apparently about 45 years of age, was dressed in a grey suit and plaid shirt. He had dark hair. The Coroner was duly notified.

THE STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND BALTIC SOLD.—The steamships *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, originally built for the Collins line to Europe, were yesterday sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange for $10,000. ISAAC TAYLOR purchased them as Trustees. The United States and the City and County of New-York had liens on the steamers to the extent of nearly half a million dollars.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The mystery surrounding the attempted assassination of EMIL JUST, in Thirty-fourth-street, still remains unsolved. There is nothing missing from the house, although $3,000 worth of jewelry is said to have been lying in the room at the time of the shooting. It is evident, therefore, that the deed was not committed for plunder. Mr. JUST is rapidly recovering from his wounds.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES—DESTRUCTION OF PARAFINE AND KEROSENE OIL FACTORIES—OIL REFINERY, &C.—Several fires occurred in this city yesterday, and the firemen were consequently kept busy, and did good service, although laboring under disadvantages in consequence of the cold weather. The principal conflagration commenced in the Parafine Oil Refinery of Mr. W. R. WINCHESTER, which occupies some three lots of ground on the corner of Richards and Delavan streets. A portion of the same premises were also occupied by Mr. JAMES NEWHOUSE as a kerosene oil factory. The building was of wood, one story in height, and about 75 by 100 feet in dimensions. It contained, besides machinery, from 1,300 to 1,500 barrels of crude and prepared material, ready for market. The fire broke out about 3:30 o'clock, and appears to have been caused by a workman, who carelessly threw a lighted match upon the oil-saturated floor. Parafine being a highly inflammable substance, the flames spread with such fearful rapidity that some of those in the building had as much as they could do to escape from the burning premises. The oil refinery of Mr. SAMUEL HUDSON, on the opposite corner, is connected with the Parafine and Kerosene Works by means of a sewer, through which the flames forced their way and set the refinery on fire. The dense, black smoke arising from these manufactories could be observed for many miles, and indicated at a distance a much greater conflagration than there really was. The flames also communicated with MARTIN SHAY's whisky distillery, on the corner of Ewen and Richards streets; thence to the oil refinery of JAMES L. HOUSTON, in the same neighborhood. The building in which the fire originated was totally destroyed, with contents, involving a loss of some $15,000, and said to be partially insured. The damage sustained by the occupants of the several premises was as follows, as near as can be ascertained, in the absence of the owners of the principal establishments: W. R. WINCHESTER, $14,000; JAMES NEWHOUSE, $1,000; SAMUEL HUDSON, $2,000; MARTIN SHAY, $500; JAMES L. HOUSTON, $2,500. Total, $20,000. Messrs. NEWHOUSE, SHAY and HUDSON were not insured. Mr. HOUSTON was fully insured, and Mr. WINCHESTER partially. Two men, working in the Parafine Factory, were severely burned, immediately after the fire was discovered. One resided in Van Brunt near William street, and the other in William-street near Van Brunt-street. They were taken to their residences, where they lie in a precarious condition.

At about 6:30 o'clock P. M., a fire broke out in the pattern shop of Messrs. BUTLER & BUSHELL, in Seabring-street, between Van Brunt and Richards streets. Loss, $1,000; insured.

About 3 o'clock A. M., a fire broke out in the second floor of MCKINNEY's Iron Railing Manufactory, No. 17 McKinney-street. Damage $50.

BURGLARY AND CAPTURE OF THE OPERATOR.—The house of Mr. HUGH ALLEN, No. 60 Harrison-street, was feloneously entered through a rear basement, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and clothing to the value of $75 stolen therefrom. The noise made aroused the inmates, and Roundsman BRUMLEY and Patrolman ECKERSON, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, being informed of the affair, searched the neighborhood, and some time thereafter found a man secreted in a small building in the rear of the corner of Baltic and Henry streets. The stolen property was recovered in a yard near by. The name of the accused is HENRY JONES, 23 years of age, and a stone-cutter by trade. He was committed for a hearing.

DISAGREEMENT AMONG DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN.—The Democrats have a majority of two in the new Board which assembles on the first Monday in January. The number of Republicans is 9; Democrats 11. Several attempts have been made by the majority to agree upon candidates to be chosen on the meeting of the new Board, but have thus far failed from the fact that one of the number refuses to meet in caucus. The trouble appears to be in regard to the Presidency, for which position there are a number of aspirants.

A HAPPY ENDING TO A BAD BEGINNING.—A German named ANTHONY BOCH was yesterday brought before Justice DAILEY on a charge of seduction under promise of marriage, preferred by Miss LOUISE GROUKE, of No. 82 South Seventh-street, D. E. BOCH did not deny the charge and stated that he was willing to fulfill his promise to the complainant. The Justice thereupon threw the hymenial halter about their necks and sent them on their way to wedded bliss.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT.—A fire occured about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the tenement house at the intersection of Ewen and Varet streets, E. D., caused by a defect in the chimney. The fire originated in the third story, and was confined there. The loss to building and furniture will probably amount to $300. Insured in Germania Insurance Co. The building is owned by CHARLES GOMER.

TWO MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.—Two men were frozen to death in the Town of New-Lots, during the cold night of the 27th and 28th, while endeavoring to make their way homeward. The one was a German tailor, aged about 50 years, and the other a farmer, living near the same place. Their bodies were discovered next day and taken to their former residence. The Coroner was notified.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—The New Street Commissioner, Mr. ROBERT FURY, will assume the duties of his office on the first of January. The following are his appointments: Deputy—Jas. McCauley. Chief Clerk—Charles B. Wylie. Clerk—John Clancey. Foreman of Repairs—John F. Farrel. Inspector of Flagging—Walter Long.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—It is understood that the dry goods merchants of the Eastern District, with one exception, will close their places of business at 7 o'clock, P. M., after the first of January.

NEW-JERSEY.

BREVITIES.—A vagabond named JAMES MCKAY, being refused lodging at the Police Station in Newwark, on Friday night, went out and in a few minutes thereafter was brought in a prisoner. MCKAY, after leaving the Station-house, went into SCHERK's clothing-store in Canal-street, and deliberately stole a coat. The excuse given was that he wanted to be provided with a home during the cold weather. He was provided.....Two young women named SARAH CHEESMAN and KATE WALSH were arrested yesterday morning for stealing articles from the Catholic Institute, Newark, where a fair is in progress for the benefit of the little unfortunate inmates of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.....PATRICK MAHONY was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of stealing $15 from CHARLES BARBIS, who resided in the same house with accused, corner of High and State streets, Newark.....A man calling himself GEORGE PIERSON engaged board at a house in Orange-street, Newark, on Thursday night, and before morning decamped with several articles of wearing apparel. The same fellow has been operating in Paterson and Hoboken during the past week.

A BRUTAL POLICEMAN COMES TO GRIEF.—Yesterday morning, before Justice KIRKPATRICK, of Newark, ADOLPH GUDATH, keeper of a saloon in William-street, was tried on a charge preferred against him by ex-Policeman STENSON for breach of the peace. After hearing a number of witnesses, the Justice dismissed the case, it appearing that the complainant himself was responsible for whatever disturbance did occur. It came out in the statements that STENSON had used unnecessary violence upon GUDATH in making the arrest, having pushed him from the walk, and while taking him to the Station-house had maliciously bitten him on the fingers, causing the blood to run. STENSON's conduct towards the prisoner, after getting him to the Station-house, was such that upon the facts coming to the Mayor, he promptly dismissed him from the force a couple of days after the occurrence.

HORSE-THIEVING OPERATIONS.—During the fore part of the week a sanctimonious-looking individual called at CRISPEL's livery stable, No. 83 Washington-street, Hoboken, and hired a valuable horse and light wagon, under the pretence of attending a funeral at Newark. The stranger, however, neglected to return, and Mr. CRISPEL offered a reward of $100 for the recovery of his property. The following day a pretended horse-dealer from Bull's Head returned the horse, harness and vehicle, and demanded the $100 reward, at the same time stating that he purchased the property for $125, and learning through the advertisement that it was stolen property, concluded to return it and thus make the loss lighter. He also pretended to give information where the thief could be found, but this proved false, and the supposition is that he is a confederate of the thief.

A SINGULAR AND DARING ROBBERY.—Mrs. CURTIS, residing at No. 60 Hudson-street, Hoboken, was robbed of a fur cape, valued at $150, while walking along the street on Friday night, and was not made aware of her loss until the bold thief had made good his escape. Mrs. CURTIS accompanied her husband from their residence to HEDGE's saloon, corner of Fifth and Bloomfield streets, and while on their way they remarked the close proximity of a stranger behind them, and Mrs. CURTIS felt a slight jerk on her cape, but supposed that it had merely slipped down a little. Upon entering the saloon they at once missed the cape, which had been put on over a thick shawl. Search was immediately instituted, but no clue of the thief could be obtained.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—On Friday a rather respectable appearing young man engaged work at Councilman GREGORY's stone-yard in Hoboken, and by the latter was recommended to a boarding-house in Garden-street. During Friday night the stranger took his departure, carrying with him a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to the boarders. According to the description given the same fellow operated in the same manner at Paterson on Christmas night, carrying off a new suit of clothes worth $60, and also at Newark on Thursday night.

[Advertisement.]

"DESERVEDLY POPULAR."—BURNETT's COCOAINE for the hair, and FLORIMEL for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

The Crystalized Visiting Card for New-Year's Calls, at F. F. HEWETT's, No. 301 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 29—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre*—Marquis de Montholon, late Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Washington, and private secretary; Marchionnes de Montholon and 3 servants, William Chauncey, New-York; Charles Hastings, Boston; C. Samory, Commissioner from the State of Louisiana to the Paris Exposition, and child, Mrs. George W. Stanton, Jr., Miss Helen Stanton, New-York; Felix Foucon, Richmond, Va.; L. M. Fair, Wm. Fair, Hackensack, N. J.; Isaac L. Hill, Philadelphia; D. Morris, San Francisco, Cal.; Jose Manuel Ribon, Havana; Jules Plunkett, New-York; G. Breant, Mrs. Breant, Paris; Joseph R. Laurent, New-York; J. Kaufman, Mrs. Kaufman, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Bayard, Chicago; Jules Lafrene, Mrs. Lafrene and 2 children, New-Orleans; S. Bruhl, New-York; Felicite Y. Fuarte, Paris; B. Angiada, New-Orleans; Antoine Madres, Havana; Xavier Friesch, New-York; Alphonse Gillet, Mrs. Rosalie Gillet and child, Paris; Charles L. Chevantner, W. O. Currin, New-York; Peter Mateser, Miss Angelique Popenot, Paris.

DEC. 29—*In steamship Wm. Penn, for Liverpool*—W. J. L. Davids and lady, Joseph A. Richardson, Stephen Massett, Wm. R. Austin and lady, Miss Rose Morton, Wm. Lister, Thomas Westcott and lady, F. H. Bladon, James Farquhar, Richard Phillips, Samuel C. Ridgaway, Chas. Kensit, Edwin Goodchild, Joseph Bolster, Chas. Pott, Stephen Baggio, Benedict Baggio, Henry Lambert, Anthony Downer, Thos. Rodgert, Obadiah Lawrence, R. Gleadow, Josiah Jackson, Wm. Kunz, August Humi, John Blake, Wm. Tuckman, Joseph Smith and wife, Fanny Tutton and child, James Burnett, Mary Wilson, Maria Flanders, John H. Martin, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Marion H. L. C. Hart and servant, Joseph Rodgers, Wm. Rodgers, Peter T. Wright and family, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Peter Henry, lady and 2 children, N. Lanzaro, Daniel Smith, E. Donnell, L. Michels, George Childs and son, Samuel Quinn and daughter, Henry Munn and child, Miss Munn, R. F. Thompson, Carl Shore, Jno. Lammot, R. Delaney, M. Helson, P. Hamilton, Jno. Connell.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 29—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—John Pratt and lady, Mrs. Belcham, Major-Gen. Russell, C. B., Henry Doyle, Capt. Malan, A. A. Plant, W. A. Ball, Mr. Etheridge, A. Macbeth, W. Jennings, J. O. Willis, A. Friedberg, A. Baldwin and lady, Mr. Leroux, E. A. Theoron and lady, Mr. Beckett, Lieut. Davis, James Patrick, A. Ward, Jacob Ellison, Mrs. Bower, Thomas W. Brown, A. Hutchinson, R. T. Fargo, W. H. Wing, H. P. Lewis, G. W. Johnson, Don Pedro, Jose Carillo and 3 sons, S. A. Peters, Hon. J. C. Anderson, W. P. Brock, R. Martin, H. M. Williams, A. Brower, Mr. Blumenthal, W. J. Brigham, James H. Hollister, S. Sherman, C. Bolton, lady and infant, Mr. Edgecomb and lady, R. D. Hubbard, D. J. Farmer, Gen. Russell's 2 servants, Mrs. Bolton's maid, G. Dykes, Mr. Whitters.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 24	Sun sets	4 41	Moon rises	1 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 36	Gov. Island	3 25	Hell Gate	4 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Helvetia, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Andalusia, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Virginia, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; A. J. Ingersoll, Clark, Hong Kong, Cary & Co.; Fung Shuey, Crowell, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Juno, Smith, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Merrimack, Van Sice, Havana and New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana, &c., E. Cunard; Niagara, Couch, Richmond, &c., G. Heineken & Palmore; Washington, Chichester, Richmond, &c., Jas. Hand; E. C. Knight, Williams, Alexandria, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Steamers Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; W. Woodward, McLoughlin, Amboy, W. Dalzell; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nereus, Beares, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Mary Whittridge, Cutler, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore; Cynosure, Blowers, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Norton Stover, Stover, Matanzas, Trujillo & Vining; Evening Star, Miller, St. Jago, Wayteli & Co.

Brigs D. R. De Wolf, (Br.,) Pottage, London, De Vertu, Marsh & McCully; Bertha Reinstoff, (Braz.,) Sarmanho, Para, C. Ludman & Co.; Arichat West, (Br.,) Paon, Cardenas, Trujillo & Vining; Eliza Thompson, Marks, St. John's, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Venus, (Br.,) Walsh, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners A. P. Avery, Ryan, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Catawamteak, Jamison, Jacksonville, J. S. Ingraham; Marine, Farlow, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; J. S. Whilden, Bowen, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Athlete, (Br.,) Cousins, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Anna Whiting, Hutchinson, Monte, Gaud., via Norfolk, Miller & Houghton; Mary, Hall, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Hartstone, Horn, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Minquas, Carson, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Ellen Holgate, Holding, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore, A. Abbott; O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; Adriana, Eastman, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Wild Pigeon, Phillips, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Dec. 15, and Queenstown 16th, at 4:20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. The A. arrived off Sandy Hook on the 27th, and was detained by the snow-storm of that date, and on Friday, the 28th, at 9 A. M., grounded in mid-channel, on account of the very low tide. Arrived this morning. Dec. 17, lat. 51 17, lon. 13 51, passed a steamer, supposed to be the City of Paris, bound E. 20th, lat. 50 14, lon. 31 10, exchanged signals with steamship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool. 25th, lat. 42 59, lon. 61 22, passed an Inman steamer, bound E. 26th, at midnight, 159 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Cuba, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Dec. 25, 1:30 P. M., sailed from Savannah. Experienced very heavy weather the entire passage.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed. Dec. 27, saw a large ship ashore on Chincoteague, with sails set.

Steamship Mercidita, Williams, Mobile Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Dunning. Has experienced strong northwesterly gales the last 3 days.

Brig Trial, Humphrey, Bilboa, Spain, 54 ds., with wine, &c., to Rivera, Cardoza & Co.

Schr. L. A. Baylis, Baylis, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Ida May, Drisko, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Eclipse, Stout, Georgetown 11 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. Simms, Pharo, Georgetown 11 ds., with coal.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Boston, Wm. Penn, Helvetia, St. Laurent, Deutschland Columbia, A. J. Ingersoll, Andalusia, Juno, George Washington, Merrimack, San Jacinto, Washington, Niagara, Virginia, Fung Shuey, and others.

From Quarantine—Steamship Victor, Gates, for Vera Cruz.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

The Cornfield Point Light-vessel went adrift on the morning of the 29th of December. Due notice will be given when the vessel is replaced.

Capt. A. LUDLOW CASE, U. S. N.,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. steamship Britannia, for Glasgow, having a new rudder shipped, will proceed for Glasgow to-day, under canvas only.

The schr. John Jay, from Staten Island, is ashore at Bath, L. I. A yawl, supposed to belong to a pilot-boat, came ashore about the same time.

The steam yacht Octavia was ashore at Glen Cove, but came off this morning, and has arrived at this City. She was towed to the City by the tug Andrew Fletcher.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 29.—The carved work of the arched board which came ashore at Lambert's Cove yesterday, had the letters "Sylph" cut in the centre in small letters; also came ashore a sharp stern-boat, painted black, tranks, rigging, sails, deck-beams, part of house, etc. Probably the bark Sylph, of Boston, has gone to pieces, and all hands lost.

Foreign Ports.

[LATEST PER AUSTRALASIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, Overard, Carlo, Jessie Scott, at Queenstown; Chenesern, at Falmouth; Isaac Webb, at Liverpool; Moliv, at Swinemunde; Freihendel and Atalanta, at Bremen; Markland, at Texel.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Brazilian, Romaine, at Falmouth; Jacob Hatfield, at Antwerp.

Arr. from Baltimore, Humboldt, at Bremen; Laura, at Texel.

MEM.—The ship Jenny, from Bremen for New-York, has put back.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE frames, fine oil paintings, engravings, retailing at wholesale prices. HOOPER'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 717, Dec. 29, 1866.

23, 55, 68, 17, 36, 56, 53, 62, 3, 69, 2, 72, 50.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 718, Dec. 29, 1866.

5, 27, 30, 67, 66, 12, 72, 1, 10, 16, 78, 57, 42.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 617, Dec. 29, 1866.

71, 78, 31, 65, 68, 63, 58, 28, 9, 34, 24, 43, 5.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 618, Dec. 29, 1866.

11, 12, 29, 41, 33, 72, 2, 50, 31, 58, 73, 15, 31.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.